desired to the college

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They are receiving new goods; and will continue to do so, till their stock is fully replanished, and it is their inten-tion as formerly to supply their old friends and all who may call on them, with good goods, and at prices to suit the C. DONALDSON, & Co.

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#### JOHN JOLLIFFE.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. FFICE, Third st., between Mala and Sycamore, opposite the Post Office Cincinnati
He will practice in Clermout and Hamilton counties, and continue to practice in Brown, until his business in that county shall be closed. Dec. 27, 1842.

### WILLIAM BIRNEY,

Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio,

taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immi-Saganaw, July, 1842.

D. RAYMOND & M. DUMBROFF. HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the law.

July 9th 1842.

A LLEN & LANCASTER .-- Attorneys at Law N.

W. corner of Main and Seventh streets Cincinnati.

July 9th., 1842.

TOHNSON & JONES, Attorneys and Counsellor at Law, office, S. E. corner of Main and Fourth sts. entrance on Main street. July 9. 51-tf CHASE & BALL. Attorneys at Law, East third

July 9., 1842. Main street, East side, three doors above 3d, July 30, 1841.

MASON WILLSON .-- Attorney and Counsellor at

## State of England.

July 9th. 1842.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

LIVERFOOL, June 3, 1843. MESSES. EDITORS:- We have stirring times a mongst us. It is a time of action and reaction. of ominous movement among the masses in Eng-land, Scotland and Ireland, almost without a parallel in our history. The administration is doom-in Cincinnati, by Mr. Chase for pliff., and Mesed, by a concentration of evil, partly fortuitous, ers Wright and Coffin for the defendant, has givand partly owing to their own policy,—a storm en rise to some newspaper animadversion. The of the church treasury, and can which resembles the natural typhoon, and dark, Lexington Intelligencer is quite scandalized sive influence for good or evil. lowering clouds are clustering around them in that the Supreme Court of Ohio should dare to the midst of their parliamentary majorities and assert the exclusive jurisdiction of Ohio over a budget and their financial failure you are proba- made fast to the Ohio shore, and the Cincinnati bly already acquainted; but have not probably Gazette concurs with the Kentucky paper in and present board, leaving no relief except by apheard of the fate of the plan of national educapronouncing such a claim untenable. We think plication to the legislature to compel an annual tion, surnamed "the Factories Act." As the in- the Supreme Court right, and not only so, but come tax showed in its results the immense in- we maintain that the line between Kentucky crosse in national wealth that had taken place on the one side, and Ohio, Indiana & Illinois on ti-slavery board, and so the legislature will aid the right of the people to alter or abolish it, since the war, so the opposition to that measure the other, is the centre of the Ohio river. We (the Factories Bill) has developed the strength of will give the grounds of this opinion. the nonconformists in the country, and excited the warmest hopes in the minds of every lover of civ-il and religious liberty. The open and undis-ble stream, and nothing is said about the bounguised manner in which proselytes were to be dary, each fiolds to the middle of the river.

The open and undisble stream, and nothing is said about the bountone of the rooms of that church to pray the other wide, Virtue, Omnipotent Truth, Justice, Liberty, Humanity, Equality. No elevation that bill, has united Now the history is this. The original charter of Virginia granted to the London Company all of Virginia granted to the London Company all out. bill has been modified & a little softened in its ex- out, from sen to sea, west and north-west."on, from essent below and the modified a stress of the serious veness, but it is serpent-like still, though the new skin. In three weeks, more that is now Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illustrated in the terminal of the modified and the modified

world. The moderator rose, read a protest, and real boundary, then there rose and left the hall with a slow and What say the steady step all its proud ranks of talent and real strength, its truest and most valuable members forever. A vast crowd lined the streets, a sen of faces with strained and tearful eyes, as they walked arm-in-arm to their appointed place, and with Chalmers and Candh-h at their head constituted the Free Presbyterian Church. No less than 400 Clergymen have thus given up their all and thrown themselves on the world, and as if to respond to so daring a movement nearly a quarter of a million sterling has been subscribed for their support and the building of new churches. To explain the various steps of this separation I send he Albion, and from it you will see how much Peel's government, though innocent in this, will suffer in the estimation of its supporters in Scot-

The mass of corruption on this side the Tweed Scotland, the overturning power is democracy in its claims for the free election of a pastor. Here the Church rests on tyranny. Distant would seem to be the day when there shall be a shaking mong those dry bones. But priestly power could bind up truth, dismembers a he in its very efforts to preserve it, and Pu-eyism is every day creating a wider breach in Episcopacy. Considerable sensation has been created in the last day or two by Dr. Pusey's sermon on transubstantiation, an-

ther step backward. But the darkest c'oud would seem to be, after all, in the West. Two years of Tory Government has developed in Ireland an agitation of a WILL attend promptly to the collection of claims, to cases in Bankruptcy and to all other professional business which may be confided to his care, in the County, State and Federal Courts.

Office, Main Street, between 6th and 7th, opposite Gano.

Feb., 2d, 1843. ry as if it was one long triumphal arch. The TAMES G. BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law Saganaw City, Michigan.

J.G. Birney will also act as Land Agent in the land district in which this (Saganaw) county is. He will make investments for others in lands; pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information. cry is for repeal of the legislative union, a visional; and making violent speeches in the house, he most decided of which was from old Wellington. Troops are being sent over, forts are being repaired. No body yet knows the issue, but there is all to fear, not from the Irish, but from the ministry, who will, it is thought, have recourse to violence to check the movement. In the mean-HENRY STARR .-- Attorney and Counsellor at time O'Connell preaches peace and repeal to a quarter of a million at once. Time will devel-

ope much of the deepest interest.

Books are rife, but the book of the day, sye of the century, too, wil' have found, I presume, its thousands of readers among you already,-I mean Past and Present, by Carlisle. It should do America good as well as us. A state of quiescence in money getting there is not so hot as he describes it to be here, but it is purgatory if it is finite desires stretching beyond the feeble span of me to correct, life and petty cares of time. He can almost make us love his quaint garb of language and manufactured words. I could dwell longer upon this great book if I had space and opportunity. A second Swedish novel, "Home," has appeared, in-

eresting but not so much so as the first. Business improves daily under the influence of a repletion of money and cheap foed; and will continue to do so it not checked by the weather, which is bad. Every article is lower than before known. Cotton, wool and silk; iron sells below £3 per ton for Pig, that trade, however, being much depressed.

## Ohio and Kentucky.

The opinion of the Supreme Cours of Ohio, in he case of Eckert vs. Florer, argued at last term ontested elections. With the result of the boat and persons upon it, affoat on the river and

It is admitted that when two States are erec-

compromising hostility. Every town and village the land extending along the Atlantic coast two has been alive, every pulpit has given the watch hundred miles northward and southward from word: the blood of nunconformity is up. The Cape Comfort and up it to the land through-

Cincinnati Gazette to this?

#### A Rare Old Man.

nstant. JOHN CARY, in the 114th year of his office! "Sic transit gloria mundi!" ige. This is the same "OLD JOHN," of whom I might notice several other objections. born of African parents, in Westmoreland co., Virginia, in August, 1729, two years and a half the force the birth of General Washnoron, and in the same county. He had be loved to the same county. He had be loved to the public information about them. And he had be a same county. He had be loved to the public of felecation to the same county. He had be loved to the public of felecation to the same county. He had be loved to the public of felecation to the same county. He had be loved to the public of felecation to the same county. He had be loved to the public of felecation to the same county to t 114 years .- He accompained Gen. Washington "church of his choice." He has broken its rules, as his personal rervant in the old French war, in "bearing false witness against his neighbor;" and was with him in the battle field on the Mois fast going too, but from a different cause. In nongahela of July 1755, where Gen. BRADDOCK was defeated and slain, and where WASHING-TON, by his ability and prudence, covered the retreat and saved the remnant of the British Ar- friendly to the M. E. Church, or any other church, my, and laid the foundation of his future milita- any further, than their policy or principles conry tame.

In the war of the Revolution, John followed to the camp and to the field his old commander. sometimes as a personal attendant and some times in the ranks of the army, and continued with him till the termination of hostilities. When retiring from the army, General Washington

esteem. This coat John carefully preserved as was appointed secretary. sacred memento; and though in his old age reduced to extreme poverty, no money could ever transacted; and a number of very appropriate adas a dress coat till within the last fifteen years row, Mr. Thomas, and others. The following of his life, and has left it as his richest earthly preamble and resolutions were presented, deba treasure. After the war of the Revolution, John resided

ment to his country's Father, the great WASHwithout alarm. Nat. Intelligencer.

### For the Philanthropist. Mobs---Justice, &c.

MR. EDITOR:-A friend has just called my attention to a communication in your paper of the 21st of

rooms of that church to pray for the slave; Rev.
J. F. Wright, of the M. E. Book Concern, a kind they devise no better plan to promote the generof an eccles astical treasury, was a trustee and al welfare of our beloved country, we ask the succeeded in shutting them out. A private room united efforts in endeavoring to diffuse the greatwas provided, and the preacher asked to read a est quantity of human happiness to the greatest notice of the time and place of holding a Wasley-an anti-slavery prayer meeting. The same J. F. Wright succeeded in preventing even a notice of Resolved, That we, in imitation of our Revoluthe kind being read, and he is a kind of secretary tionary fathers, inscribe on one side of our politof the church treasury, and can exert an exten- ical harmer, this motto;

ters, but this board have adopted a set of rules or endowed by their creator, with certain inalienabye laws that takes the election away from the ble rights; that among these are life, liberty and members entirely, and confines it to the preachers the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these election of trustees; but to allow the democratic the governed. That whenever any form of gov. to copy. practice of election to prevail, might let in an aneven ecclesiastical tyranny rather than allow a to institute a new government, laying its foundahance for the voice of Liberty."

by the preacher, "of the time and lace of holding let us unfurl our banner and commit it a Wesleyananti-slavery prayer meeting," in a breeze, there to float until Jehovah's blessing will be better able to appreciate the little I have private from. The question about reading such crowns it with triumphant success.

and the only religious establishment of comparative purity in the world is rent to its very heart. It was incurable, it was religion and civil rule in alliance, it was a lie, it was current 150 years, tucky; but as the States on both sides derive their rolling is had in itself the seeds of death. The city ritles from the same sources, and their territoribut it had in itself the seeds of death. The city of Edunburgh was the scene of this movement, so all limits are prescribed by the same authority.

The same authority of the whole direction of the support of the worn-out and all are bounded on the river, and nothing is aged ministers of the gospel, and their territoristic to which all its profits are devoted—

We ask to be free from the taxation for the support of the worn-out and port of slavery. We ask to be governed by our bit of charges and those who are opposed to political action, have declined exertion, lest they should after all only be playing into the hands dom. The Assembly met in all its array of intel-lect, of calm judgment, representatives of the water mark, it follows one would think, beyond the "Secretary of the church treasury"—the imlect, of calm judgment, representatives of the water mark, it follows one would think, beyond the "Secretary of the church treasury"—the important office with which he invests Mr. Wright, ry, or beyond the limits of their own state. We eal boundary.

What say the Lexington Intelligencer and the circumstation of serious control of the circumstation ment of the church, corresponding to the similar office in our national government; and of course citizens. We will never be found placing our-

Equity will permit me to say that I am not unflict with the claims of freedom and justice. Ep. Puil.

#### For the Philanthropist. Liberty Meeting in Indiana.

At a meeting held on the 23 and 24th of June. presented "Old John" with a military coat, the same which the General had worn at the seige cording to previous notice, Dr. W. J. Matchet of Yorktown, as a token of his approbation and was called to the chair, and Mr. James Thomas

During the meeting a variety of business was transacted; and a number of very appropriate adted and passed unanimously.

PREAMBLE. for several years in Westmoreland county, where he became a devout member of the Bapments have fanned the flame by their own folly, suspending from the magistracy the adherents of the new movement, though legal and constitute a member of the First Baptist church in this city. abolitionism has been raised against us on all occasion, for the purpose of closing the public ear ington, Franklin, Jefferson, and tright con-June, headed "Mobs," and signed "Justice; in human production, the Declaration of Independ-After some statements and reflections about ture were not then invented, to force, if possible, the page of inspiration to depose in favor of the

Resolved, That we, in imitation of our Revolu-

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that "The church to be sure might elect other trus- all men are created free and equal; that they are ernment becomes destructive of these ends, it is tion on such principles, and organizing its pow Now, it is not true, (as I am informed,) that ers in such form, as to them shall seem most likehe trustees of Asbury chapel were "asked leave by to effect their safety and happiness." And on It is not true that "the same J. F. Wright suc- safely repose, while the feet of the inscribed, me wheverer I go. ceeded in preventing even a notice being read" no terra firms on which to rest. Thus inscribed, me wheverer I go. Pearing these obstacles in mind, the Society

he is proud of his "blushing honors." But then, the selves at the head, or entering into the ranks of DIED, , In this city, on Friday evening, the 2d church has no such "treasury,"-it has no such a lawless mob, for the purpose of opposing with brute force, that which we are unable to meet age. This is the same "OLD JOHN," of whom some notice was taken in the Intelligencer last suges in "Justice." But I must close. It apwinter, when a joint resolution was pending be-pears that he is a methodist. He ought, then, to fore Congress to grant him a rension. He was understand the institutions of his church better state in which we live, provided only that those

the same county. Had he lived two months them before the public on false charges, - and that of this state declares that slavery or involuntary longer, he would have reached the full age of too, in a print known to be unfriendly to the servitude cannot exist, but as a consequence of usurpation and tyranny, therefore we, as lovers and admirers of our free constitution, are compelled to regard all those who, in any way countenance, advocate or defend slavery, as usurpers vrants and enemies to the free government under which we live. Otherwise we would deny and falsify this declaration of our constitution. Resolved. That while we ask for no undue ad-

vantage over our brethren of the south, or partial legislation in favor of free labor, yet we do think that we have a right to a "fair shake" with our friends of the south. We cannot see why we should in effect have all the foreign ports in the sount to have a supply of volumes and namphlets. world closed against our products, for no other purpose than to enable the southern planters to

Perhaps our brethren of the south, who have charge of the dip'omacy and commerce of the country may be able to answer the question; and thus reconcile us to the present pecuniary embar-rassments under which we are all laboring. Resolved, That while we possess more territory,

a greater population, and far more intelligence than the south, we can see no good reason why we, after refusing to be governed by or receive laws from the hands of Mother England, should submit tamely and without a murmur to receive laws from, and be governed by her daugh-

Resolved, That we deprecate the practice so Resolved, That we deprecate the practice so slavery cause. These prejudices reign in many common among office seekers, of calling up one minds now, but from thousands they have van ment to his country's Father, the great wash instruction. He was still more adent in his piety and devotion to God his Eternal Father and Redemer. His life was unstained, and his death deemer. His life was unstained, and his death of our Revolutionary fathers, and wish to revive of our Revolutionary fathers, and whereas we occurred to be burst and thrown off forey-King of Terrors, and passed the vale of death cupy the same ground on which Hancock, Wash- equally respectable—for the vile purpose of elevating themselves to office.

stellations of other political worthies stood, in the times that tried men's souls, when in the awful and august presence of Almighty God, and involutional actions and involutional actions and involutional actions of other political worthies stood, in the times that tried men's souls, when in the awful the office-holder, who is nothing but a servant of the nation. And will it not kindle a flame never to be extinguished till slavely actions and august presence of Almighty God, and involutional actions are also as a second of the political worthies stood, in the times that tried men's souls, when in the awful the office-holder, who is nothing but a servant of the nation. And will it not kindle a flame never to be extinguished till slavely actions and august presence of Almighty God, and involutional actions are also actions and august presence of Almighty God, and involutions and august presence of Almighty God, and involutional actions are also actions and actions are also actions are also actions as a second action actions are also actions and actions are also actions and actions are also actions are actions and actions are also actions are also actions and actions are also actions are actions as a second action actions are actions as a second action actions are king his witness of the sincerity of their hearts, that he should riot in luxury, while the hard utterly consumed?

they proclaimed to the world—the family of na-working laborer is ground down to the dust, in or
2d. Another circumstance of encourage. , the great, the fundamental truths of human der to support him; therefore we think it right to ment is this: a general conviction that the quesequality and freedom, contained in that unequaled reduce the salary of each office-holder so as to tion of liberty and slavery, is soon to be the great human production, the Declaration of Independ- place him on a perfect level with the honest inence, and the U. S. Constitution; and whereas dustrious farmer, who occupies his post between This instinct is a prophecy and will insure its describes it to be here, but it is purgatory it it is purgatory in it is not helf. That man, my dear sirs, has a soul ing the Trustees of the "Asbury station, Cincin-that would move a world with its lever of inati," which I ask of you the "justice" to allow finite desires stretching beyond the feeble span of inati," which I ask of you the "justice" to allow me to correct.

which are several erroneous statements, concerntation; and whereas dustrious tarmer, who because armer, who because armer Resolved, That feeling the utmost confidence pulses that for thousands of years have never mobs at Cleves, the writer adds, "I cannot so much blame these poor deluded tools of others: they are but enforcing the principles of the learner of churches." And then to illustrate those ders of churches." And then to illustrate those did attention of our fellow citizens of every name, and honorable contest, with solid arguments, not shield its prison house, who shall say the days to the principles which we profess, and the objects which we profess, and the objects which we have in view, confidently hoping small church, in a corner of Cincinnati, thus: "A portion of the M. E. church in Asbury stalow us to exhibit our own principles, and state we prove a single proposition by the most dexour own objects. And after they have given terous use of them? Let every rational individ3d. An increasing sense of ual judge.

Declaration of Independence, the constitution of ed the Canaan of their inheritance. Let us trust the United States, and the constitution of our own in God. The christians of Britain trusted in state. But we will not unite our efforts with God, and 800,000 emancipated men in the West those who are hostile to those principles and India Isles mingled the shouts of their freedom laws from abroad to regulate and govern us.

verance shall be our watchword. On motion Resolved, That the editor of the Philanthropist be requested to give this Preamble ers there treads not a single slave. Let us trust rights governments are instituted among men, and Resolutions an insertion in his paper, and re- in God. deriving their just powers from the consent of quest the Free Labor Advocate of Newport, Ind.,

#### For the Philanthropist Mr. Hadson's Report.

Read at the Anniversary of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society, at Bloomingburg, June 21st 1843.

In presenting the report of my agency thus far think it proper to state at the out-set some of the obstacles which lay in my way when I com-

though Sir James Graham has declared his intention to take the sense (dose homocopathic) of the House upon it after Whitsuntide, it will neverage a pass.

The League is now the focus of political and considered it requisitors. For the first timen in its sitting in the shadow of the houses of the house o

ter, hurf at the long rows of rent receivers, names as soonsy and bitter as they were deserved, with not a solitary voice to utter a reply.—
The motion was for repeal, total and immediate.
The irish members were absent almost to a man Bat a year had increased the misority by 30.
In the meantime Cobden and his colleagues are indestigated, flying by the railways to every correr, now armong the farmers in a variation, to be reduced under the soverestion and dominion of the King, and provisions of the said the provisions of the said the provisions of the said the reviews of the sources of the Audition of the Windows, the provisions of the said the provisions of the wretched how which yow will find thoroughly silted in the Examiner. This has alienated their
friends and gained over no foes. Then Lord
John has given notice that after Whitsuntide be
will move that the holse go into Committee on
the Corn Laws, and thus unite all men who are
spiritude of the single spiritude of the

action. In many cases, political abolitionists have not dared to go forward less they should be thought to have assumed the whole direction of should after all only be playing into the hands of the "Third Party." This state of things. the refusal on the part of reformers to co-operate in the use of those measures which they all deem proper and important because they disa-gree in respect to some others, foolish and ridiculous as it is, has nevertheless great influence. I have found it, almost more discours ging than the severity of the winter or the hardness of the times.

With these obstables to surmount, not to mention the general, though waning, unpopularity of the cause, ill health, or the failure of appointments, sometimes through the mistakes of friends, sometimes through the treachery of men to whom notices were confided. I have for the last four or five months, for the advancement of the cause. Nearly every township in Lorain and Medina and in the western part of Cayahoga counties have been visited, nearly 100 lectures have been delivered to audiences, varying from 15 to several hundred. About 300 subscribers to anti-slavery periodicals have been secured, and between \$700 and \$800 have been pledged to the cause. Nearly \$200 of which has been paid and the remainler is payable within the current year. I have, circulated no tracts or volumes, for they were no where to be found in the region of my travels. have as yet neither organized nor revived antislavery societies, for I deem it of as little use to form societies without tracts nor volumes to work purchase of us for a "song," while the same ports good with them as without them. As scon as I can bear these munitions of war with me, I insorth tensive libraries as they are able to purchase .-The incalculable utility of libraries experience has

fully demonstrated. When my labors began, I looked forward with a faint and trembling heart. At every step of my ways, however, have I been cheered with such tokens of good, that I have been constrained to thank God and take courage, to run and not weary to walk and not faint.

Among the features exhibited by the public mind, which I regard as indications highly favorable to our cause, are these:

1st. A great and wonderful mellowing down prejudices but vesterday barrin public heart against the principles of the antifall, without a cloud to veil or distort its beams.

3d. An increasing sense of dependence on God.
This, I am glad to believe, is deepening in many Resolved, That we are willing to fraternize minds. Let us trust in God. Israel trusted in and act in concert with any individual, or number Him and he led them forth through the sea, and of individuals that is willing to adopt theoretically over the desert, making the rock a fountain and and practically, the principles contained in the the heavens to drop with manne, till they reach. laws, and therefore wish to import principles and with the thunder of the free surges that break on their shores. They trusted in God. and the Resolved, That henceforward untiring perse- fetters have fallen from the limbs of 10,000,000 of our brethren, and along the coral strand of India, and through all her broad Paradise of flow-T. B. HUDSON, Agent

#### Harveysburg, July 6th, 1843. Anti-slavery Convention and Auction.

An anti-slavery meeting will convene at Har-veysburg, Warren co., on third day, the first of he 8th month, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Addresses suiting the important occasion may be expected, and a variety of small articles which have been donated to the cause, will be offered for sale in the course of the day; the public are invited to attend, and all persons who have articles of property, which they wish to bestow for the benefit of the cause in this county, are respecifully solicited to forward them to the commit-

where meetings will be held, to Dr. Bailey in up the Philanthropist to look at the convention ting stock notes in payment for stock instead of re-list, in order to learn how many of the meetings quiring gold and silver, and by the recent refusal there advertised, they could afford to take in at to redeem the notes issued by the Bank; and if tendance, as they traveled on their journey; and satisfied of the fact, should not hesitate to use any as almost every abolitionist can talk more or less about our guilty connection with those who are using us to help them rob and enslave an interesting part of the human family, I think those meetings would generally be attended with en-couraging influences, both by the addresses which would be delivered by citizens of each immediate vicinity, as well as by the multitudes of speakers, who would take those meetings in their course, as they traveled to and fro throughout the State. And if we should find that meetings in various parts of the State, should happen to be cointed so near at the same time, as to render impossible for speakers to get from one to the description of the place, together with an account of what leading road it is on or near, and the direction and distance that it is from the capitol or or some other noted place in the State, and send these accounts to Dr. Bailey, requesting to call a friend or two, (if he wished) to assist him, and let them arrange the regular annual, or semi-anmual times of holding convetions in all these places, and let each state be as striped with lines,
that will pass through a series of regular conventions, as the backs of many of the American menand women, are with the marks of the driver's and women are with the marks of the driver's whip. And then let as much as may be required of one number of the Philanthropist, be devoted to the publication of the times and places as arpreserve that paper for future reference, even if they had to put it in the upper drawer, or in the clock case, or behind the lookingglass, in order to keep it where it would be easily found, without come up, within a month or six weeks of the time at each place, let them still be inserted in the convention list, so that there be a continual series of meetings, numbering several in each week throughout the year, and then let each one of us to attend, all that were near enough to us, and as many of these in other parts and instability of parties. every anti-slavery man and woman, who may read this article, to give it an investigation, and The Presidency-Mr. Clay-Judge Mcpicture to themselves, the vast amount of influ ence which such a course would exert over the present arrangements, which makes our anti-sla-very meetings so "few and far between."

VALENTINE NICHOLSON.

The Anniversary of the Warren co. Antislavery society will be held in Springborough, on 7th day the 26th, and 2nd day the 28th of the menth next; meetings to convene at 10 o'clock in the morning, on each day by order of the executive committee.
M. T. Macy, President.

V. NICHOLSON, Secretary

## THE PHILANTHROPIST

EDITED BY G. BATLEY. JR.

CINCINNATI. Wednesday, July 19, 1843.

Hon. J. C. Wright--- Bank Reform

There are few politicians who do not at some point in their lives, turn a complete somerset.-This is not extraordinary. Political creeds are uals. Generally involving no moral principle it is not wonderful that they should change with preliminary step in the movement we have inthe times. Change implies fallibility, but not dicated. inconsistency. The man whose practice violates his principles, is the inconsistent man .-But, he who changes his principles, only acts con sistently with his nature-for it is tallible, being constantly subject to change, either for better or Republican" published in the last number of the Gazette, I can only say, that I did worse. The fact that nearly all our leading public men hold now different sentiments from those they once held, should teach us freely to tolerate differences of epinion-and to abstain from at taching too much importance to mere questions of pecuniary interest. Henry Clay once opposed a United States Bank, but now is identified with the project. John C. Calhoun was the leader of terially varied. the war party in 1812, but in 1843 is the champion of peace. Daniel Webster once was opposed to a tariff, then supported it, and now would supersede the tariff policy by commercial treaties. Thomas Jefferson and leading democrats were once in favor of protection, but the democracy now lean the other way. These facts all show what room there is for differences of opinionand how intrinsically absurd is the idea of draw ing permanent party lines upon questions, involving no great moral principles, no principles which concern personal rights-questions upon which the public mind is continually fluctuating.

bad habit of swindling, which has marked the banking system wishin a late period, and a similar excitement prevailed then, to that which similar excitement prevailed then, to that which name for Abolitionism,) by supporting a ticket of Ohio, would subject the offender to the chain-was heard. Take for example, a paragraph from the October election. I expressed the opinion, that now exists. The same talk about bank reform Niles' Weekly Register, of October 17, 1818.

"REFORMATION.—But a master spirit is at work to check banking speculations,—speculations more criminal in their designs, and more hurtful in their operations, than highway rob bary. The following is among the proofs of the fact, that the people themselves have taken up the

What is 1843 but 1818 overagain! But, who think you, was one of the leaders of the dear peopla in those days, in the work of bank reform!

My readers might guess till doomsday, and they

MY readers might guess till doomsday, and they

OWN REQUEST. ald be none the wiser. I will relieve then from their perplexity. Verily, it was our neighbor of the Cincinnati Gazette, that staunch supporter of high-toned whig principles—HON. J. C. WRIGHT. We say not this to his disparagement. We record the fact, for our own and his ent, and for the instruction of us all, that, in 1818, this unbending advocate of whig princiwas a genuine "Locofoco," that is, oppose o the United States Bank; full of doubt as to its ing gold and silver in payment of stock, and by its

where meetings will be held, to Dr. Bailey in order that he may enabled to keep one corner of his paper all the time occupied, as a standing convention list, and if it should occupy as much of the paper as the "Prices Current," and "Eank note exchange list." Do it, it will be all the better, for I am sure that it would be regarded by many, with quite as much interest as either of the above tables are, and like them prove to be very useful —for then our friends would, when preparing to make a business or social tour through the different parts of the state, almost instinctively take up the Philanthropist to look at the convention. "In Niles Register, Oct 17, 1818, is the fol-

> We are also authorized to state that Mr Wright is of opinion that no charter for a bank ought ever to be granted by any government which exonerates the individual stockholder from responsibility for the debt of the bank." After quoting this extract, Niles adds, "Mr. Wright is

a candidate for Congress from the State of Ohio. things-these bank corruptions and bank reforms-the country has steadily grown up, and not all other causes combined have done so much other, in time to attend them in course, we might remedy that inconvenience, by requesting the friends in every heighborhood in each state, to duce revulsions in its business, as the single agree upon proper places in their several neigh-borhoods, suitable for holding regular meetings (as long as the spirit of sleveholding may render it necessary,) and then write a short and explicit is most immediately felt. Still, we must have parties formed upon these mere pecuniary questions, and there are those who would persuade us to defer the agitation of this vital question of sla very, till they have settled the old bank question! This question never has been nor can it be settled, till slavery be torn out from the country root and branch, and a great party organized on the foundation of a deep and consistent regard make the people of the West contribute towards for personal rights.

May we not hope that our excellent friend o the Gazette, after having tried all the extremes on the questions which have so long divided parties, and found no relief to the country in any of the contradictory panaceas which they prescribe, will at last join with the Liberty men, in their effort to exterminate by all constitutiongiving symmetry to the constitution and laws, and uniformity to the operations of the government, and removing that element which has been

## Lean.

We have frequently expressed the opinion, that, n some way or other, no matter how brought about, Mr. Clay would eventually decline being a candidate, for necessary reasons-and that Judge McLean would then probably be set up as a kind of independent candidate. We are satisfied, that such a movement would suit the policy of the Whigs, not only of Ohio, but most of the other free states. They will not abandon Mr. Claythey will not rudely jostle him from the course; but, with professions of devotion to his interests, which we doubt not they sincerely feel, they will continue to throw out such hints of the power of abolitionists, the repugnance of the free states to slavery, the impossibility of concentrating the people of these states on a slaveholding candidate, that Mr. Clay cannot but perceive, that he must gracefully decline. or be held respossible for the overthrow of his friends. Politicians have various contrivances for securing their

The following letter from a distinguished citithe Whig mind of this state, is, we doubt not,

We italicise the portions which are especialty worthy of remark.

In reference to the letter from the "Old School not suppose my opinions on the subject of politics and parties, were of sufficient imporrance to find their way into the public prints; but whether or not, it is my wish, that they

hould be correctly stated. If the writer of the letter referred to had heard all my remarks on the subject, on which he writes, his communication would have been ma-

To the many inquiries made of me on the sub ject of the Presidential election during my late the great favorite of very large majority of the Whig party in the West—that he was my choice —that I should support him, and that if the Whigs were united, I should consider his election himself liable under the law, but subject him. as certain. I expressed my opinion decidedly, that there would not be a Whig candidate in opposition to him, and a hen the name of Judge McLeam was mentioned, as a probable candidate, said that he was the friend and supporter of Republic." Mr. CLAY, and that no influence on earth could prevail on him to oppose him, much lass, to become a candidate against him. I also expressed an opinion that many of the Abolitionists would op-In 1818 Banking Institutions fell into the same slave state, and expressed my fears, that these oppasers would be sufficiently numerous to defeat any

I stated that the Liberty party in Ohio, (a new this party was increasing, and that they would prevent Mr. Clay or any other candidate living in a slave state, from taking the electoral vote of Ohio. This opinion may be erroneous: I hope it is so;

but be that as it may, no injury can arise from an investigation of its truth. If an inference has been drawn from any remark of mine, that it was in contemplation to get up a Whig candidate, other than Mr. CLAY. my meaning has been very much misunderstoo

J. BURNETT. Cincinnati, June, 10, 1843.

And how can Mr. Clay, after such an expres-

We see danger in prospect. We fear for the in- patriotiem by proxy! regrity of our ranks. With all frankness we de-clare, that we would much rather Mr. C. should be record very formally, as if a slave could have the "Blind Sampson" of Longfellow was brought whin the "whim-beau," or a sense of the whimsteal and beautiful blended in one. Altotegrity of our ranks. With all frankness we de- Frederick died, without heirs so says the the United States Bank; full of doubt as to its retained as the candidate of the Whig party. We nestitutionality; in favor of an inquiry whether all know where he is, and what he is, and we know scharter had not become forfeit by not require gold and silver in payment of stock, and by its fassil to redeem its notes, thus squinning to remain the state of the Whigs. Liberty men will have literary to the state of the Whigs and seems of the warrant, and assigned it to a certain from impairing this noble allusion, as used by the poet, he really added to its magnificence and the power; we say but the truth. Not a footfall was found the state, which thus fearly represents the policy and principles of the Whigs. Liberty men will have literary from the reason of the warrant, and assigned it to a certain from impairing this noble allusion, as used by the warrant, and assigned it to a certain from impairing this noble allusion, as used by the warrant, and assigned it to a certain from impairing this noble allusion, as used by the warrant, and assigned it to a third. The heirs of Col. P. brought suit, and recovered the land power; we say but the truth. Not a footfall was found to the power, we say but the truth. Not a footfall was found to the power, we say but the truth. Not a footfall was found to the power, we say but the truth. Not a footfall was found to the power, we say but the truth. Not a footfall was found to the power, we say but the truth. Not a footfall was found to the power, we say but the truth. Not a footfall was found to the power, we say but the truth. Not a footfall was found to the power, we say but the truth. Not a footfall was found to the power, we say but the truth. Not a footfall was found to the power, we say but the truth. With the power the warrant, and assigned it to a third. The heirs of the warrant, and assigned it to a third. The heirs of the warrant, and assigned it to a third. The heirs of the warrant, and assigned it to retained as the candidate of the Whig party. We heirs. The University of North Carolina claim- upon the stage and when we say that so far increases the obligations due him from his counthe charter had not become forfeit by not requir- too that he fairly represents the policy and prin- person, who transferred it to a third. The heirs the poet, he really added to its magnificence and adding to its productive wealth." compromising principle we fear-it is the repre- warrant issued for the services of his slave! In B

who will be very liable to be deceived. They

Still we incline to think, that even this manguvre on the part of the Whigs will be vain. We have a sincere respect for Judge McLean; but, if he should be brought out, as we suppose he will be, he cannot hope for the support of the Liberty men of this country. It is out of the question for us to think of supporting any man for the Presidenpen, firm supporter of the few, simple, fundamental principles, on the great question of slavery, which, we say, are imbedded in the constitution, and should be carried out faithfully in a!l the operations of a government deriving its powers from this instrument-who, in a word, is inclined, for Well-amidst all the changes of men and the sake of peace, rather to lean to the side of Slavery than Freedom.

#### Slaveholding Exactions.

They who are accustomed to trample on the rights of the weak, will depredate on the strong, when they can do so with impunity. We all recollect the dutieslaid in N. Orleans, under the cover of wharfage charges, on the products of the the state. free states carried down the Mississippi, for export; duties imposed for the sake of helping that extravagant corporation pay its debts. The remonstrances of those concerned proved successful in this case, and the legislature was obliged to repeal them. Since then, however, they have attempted to impose a tax on passengers. Al these unconstitutional measures are designed to paying off debts whic's the slaveholding state of Louisiana has most extravagantly contracted.

Few are aware of the impositions practiced on those engaged in the river trade above Louisville, by the canal company at that place. The United States, it will be recollected, is a large stockholder in that corporation. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, whose communication is daa long hunt and a failure at last. And then in their effort to exterminate by all constitution continual Gazette, whose communication is dated as the various times of holding those meetings all means, the moustrous evil of slavery, thus ted Louisville, February 1st, says, that "a year harmonizing all interests, securing all rights, since the toll was fixed at 60 cents per ton, (on the boat's measurement,) that as a general thing, no distinction existed as to whereabouts the boats were owned, although even then certain owners the principal cause of the corruptions, hypocrisy in Louisville enjoyed peculiar privileges." Last summer, according to a manifesto of the company, the rates of toll were as follows-60 cents a ton for a boat descending, without any intention of returning--- 50 cents for descending, and 30 cents for ascending, to boats regularly engaged in trading above the falls-with the reservation, that if any boat should descend the Ohio over the falls, it should on its return, ascending the canal, be charged with the 60 cents per ton on her measurement. But, Louisville was falling behind hand---her merchants wanted special favors --- and in that spirit of favoritism with which every interest in this country associated with slavery, is regarded, the com pany resolved to allow the boats belonging to Louisville, to pass up and down the canal, on paying only the ascending toll, (30 cents per ton,) thus making a difference in their favor, compared with the hoats of Cincinnati, on the upper trade, of 50 cents on the ton! As usual, we all bear this abominable iniquity with much meekness. We are often reminded, when thinking of the amazing servility of the free states under these exactions of the slaveholders, of a quotation of Mr. Morris at our late anniversary. Mr. Morris is graves [it is stated] forfeited his recognizance. in the habit of deriving illustrations from the Biin the habit of deriving illustrations from the Bible, and generally they are peculiarly pertinent.

Sons, after a miserably lame prosecution, a

Whig party in the District, &c. Mr. Ridgway, those with regard to the duries of churches had produced the most happy results—[cheers;] and several instances of slaveholding encroachment. He said that the North, under all these inflictions. Corwin and ex-representative Weller, were acwas as meek as Balaam's ass. Balaam, provoked | quitted. by the perverseness as he deemed it, of his ass, three times? Am I not thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden ever since I was thine own unto this day?"

We need not say that the whole house shook with laughter at the pithiness of the illustration.

#### Not Inaptly termed the Chivalry of the Republic." Such is the lying incense offered to the slave

polders in the Oregon Address we published a

self to the execuations of the community. Wo man-whipping is a part of the favorite system of those, "not inaptly termed the Chivalry of the

The man who should try to cheat a laborer out of his wages this side of the Ohio, would be deerned as mean as a pickpocket. It is a custom among those "not inaptly styled the Chivalry of the Republic," to make the laborr work for no pay.

Taking away a man's coat on this side the entitles the offender to rank among those "not

inaptly styled the Chivalry of the South!" This is not all. Occasionally, we find one these chevaliers fighting for his country by proxy -but taking the pay himself. This is another

beautiful development of slaveholding chivalry. Frederick, slave of Col. Patton, served as a musician throughout the revolutionary war, and at its close became entitled to a thousand acre warrant. Frederick not only faced the cannon's mouth himself, but by martial music had infismed the courage of others--all in defence of ed as a legal argument or a specimen of forensic the first quality, hemp which has been sold in which surround it, and peering above their fresh than give him his thousand acres. But, it was not cion of views and fears from his warm political Frederick who had fought, it was his masterfriend, hesitate to make such a request, and thus 4e was the mere proxy---and the thousand acres relieve the Whigs from their allegiance to him! went to the master, as a reward doubtless for his

ple we fear.—it is the repre- warrant issued for the services of his slave! In Blind Sampson, standing between the messy pil- and that he refuses to give a ciple, in the shape of a pres- Parson and Irey, it was adjudged that North here, while the jeering multitude scotled at his men who raise it for him.

idential candidate, who will do us most injury. | Carolina held the military lands in trust for their rights, mocked his apparent helplesness, sported General Anti-Slavery Convention. Liberty men, strictly so called, will not be in dan- true owners. To bestow them on others was an ger, but there is a large body of abolitionists, who act in violation of the trust, subject to be set ahave not yet fully embraced Liberty principles, side by the ordinary tribunal of justice, notwithstanding the sentence of the Board of Commissioners of that state.

"Frederick, the slave of Col. Patton earned this warrant as a musician in the continental line .-What is earned by the slave belongs to the master, by the common law, the civil law, and the recognized rules of property in the slaveholding States of this Union.

So we see those "not inaptly styled the chivcy, whatever, his moral character, who is not an alry of the Republic" have occasionally earned the rewards of patriotism, by making their slaves do all their fighting for them. Uncle Sam, with the best intention in the world has bestowed on the fighting slave, the reward, and then stood by, while the master pocketed the whole concern him self-thus proving his title to rank with the "chivalry of the republic."

There is scarcely a practice in the world so letestably mean, that it will not appear respectable compared with slaveholding.

#### An Important Slave Case.

On our third page is an account of one of the most important trials ever held in

Mr. Van Zandt, the defendant, is a member the Methodist Episcopal church; a Kentuckian by birth; a respectable farmer for many years past in this (Hamilton) county, where by thrift and hard work he has secured a little property; and withal a self-sacrificing friend of the slave.

Sometime last year, on his return from market he took into his wagon nine colored persons, among whom were a husband and wife, with their three children. The wife was the daughter o an ancient couple living in Ohio, near Cincinnati, who once were slaves, and who had grown old and infirm, with the bitter knowledge, that of ten children whom God had given them, not one was permitted to sustain their declining years. They were all working in slave states, for men, who had no other right to them than the robber-right of force. It was their daughter who was the mother of the children in this company, which Van Zandt, always prompt to relieve the outraged, was carrying a few miles in his wagon They were all, fugitives from the fetter and the tash. About sixteen miles from Cincinnati, the wagon was violently stopped, in broad day light by two ruffians named Hargraves and Hefferman, the with the help of some other persons of like character, succeeded in securing all the fugitives except two, one of whom it is presumed is now in Canada, and the other returned to Kentucky a few days subsequently.

The victims of the villains were put into vagon belonging to a fellow named Humes, and the three worthies, without authority from any claimant, without knowing to whom the alleged slaves belonged, or certain knowledge that they were slaves, and without resort to any legal process, carried the fugitives to Covington, Kentucky, and lodged them in the jail.

A Mr. Jones soon appeared, claimed property, nd took them away.

As the reward of this atrocious villany, this ac f aggravated kidnapping, Hargraves and Heffer man received from the Kentuckian \$450. These nen, with Humes, and a man named Bates, were indicted for kidnapping by the Grand Jury of Warren county, where the act was done. Harall respects of them and their cause, by Thomas

had smitten him thrice. But at last the mouth of in the Circuit Court of the United States, sitting ing one of the candidates, how would Mr. R. Cincinnati Gazette.

Able counsel were employed by both partieson the part of the plaintiff, Messrs. Fox, Southgate, and Robert Morris-on the part of the defendant, Messrs, Chase and Ball, and Thomas Morris.

The trial commenced Saturday morning July 8th, and the charge to the jury was not delivered

pectedly found himself out of his depth in this, and floundered most sadly in a sea of constitutional questions. The latter, by the help of a ready confest. declamation, and the stereotyped arguments of the slaveholder, appeared to better advantage, but proved nothing more about the constitutionality of slavery, than has been proved hitherto on the floor of Congress, by declaimers of the same style. That he was shallow in his argument, however, but of his subject.

The shallow in his argument, however, but of his subject.

The shallow in his argument, however, but of his subject. was no fault of the speaker, but of his subject.

Mr. Chase closed in a speech of

themselves with his bonds, till, howing bimself in the greatness of his strength, in a moment in the twinkling of an eye, the temple was in ruins, and the multitude buried beneath them.

The Court, however, over-ruled the motion, and the testimony was permitted to go to the jury. We shall make no comment on the pleadings before the jury, except on the speech of Mr. Southgate, who closed in behalf of the plaintiff. His appeal was marked by much passion, and ordipary ability. He had little to say about law, but lauves, much concerning "new lights" and "these mod-ern fanatics." Had he been more sparing of his epithets, he would better have saved his dignity There was an indecorum in many parts of his speech, nay a want of decency, discreditable to the emple of justice. Nothing is to be gained at any ime, by merging the character of the gentleman in that of the advocate. We say this, because we had hoped better things from Mr. Southgate, and because he is capable of better things.

Judge McLean at length delivered his charge to the jury. We shall have occasion to comment upon it hereafter. Suffice it now, to say, that while there was in it, [as well as in the opinion of the Court on the motion to over-rule the testimony,] much sound doctrine with regard to the eneral relations of the constitution to slavery, still, ts spirit and principles so far as the law was conerned, were identical with the spirit and principles of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Prigg. The law in our judgment, was construed, not strictly, but liberally, not so much n accordance with its letter, as its supposed design. It struck us at the time, that, if the decision is to stand, the law ought to be so amended, as to extend it to cover all cases in which in any nanner whatsoever, the citizen of a free State. may contribute in the slightest degree to the insecurity of this christian and republican claim of ed to cast ridicule on the convention, he could property in man.

The verdict of the jury, we need hardly state. was in favor of the plaintiff. Damages \$1200. We would just remark that we have not done with this case. More consequences than were anticipated will grow out of it.

We are sorry to be obliged to defer the as it is not yet quite prepared.

#### Beware of Coalitions.

Propositions for coalitions, we doubt not, will be made from time to time, by the Whigs to the three more conventions, till slavery should be Liberty men. We hope they may be entirely reiected. No surer plan can be adopted to destroy [Hear.] They had many strong holds of the the identity of the Liberty men, weaken their independence, impair their moral influence, and far as human judgment could decide, the strongcounteract their influence with the community at est of them all was in the country of which he counteract their influence with the community at large. Entire independence of action is absolute was a citizen. [Hear.] He did not say this on a London platform without deep emotions. He knew that he breathed an atmasphere which a movements. If we coalesce in any case with either slave could not breathe; but though English party, we become pledged to all its measures of blood coursed through his veins, and he was in party, we become pledged to all its measures of the land of his fathers, yet he was a citizen of a merica, a country which he loved, for which his ancestors shed their blood, and for which his ancestors shed their blood, and for which party questions, cut ourselves off from all hope not he hoped in the bloody field-when duty of impressing them with our anti-slavery senti- should call he felt he could freely give his life; ments. So long as we stand aloof, pledged alone but he could not forget that that country was the to our distinctive principles, we have to contend against only the opposition to these principles. this question more vitally than those of any other

An action was brought against Mr. Van Zandt should come before the House, Henry Clay beinfluence of the pro-slavery sentiment? We hope al influence, the very life of the cause in Knox, et them repudiate all pro-slavery alliances.

## The Blessings of Greatness.

can say nothing, however trivial, which becomes not momentous, and do nothing, however insig- tinue. [Cheers.] A motion by Mr. [T.] Morris, to over-rule the nificant, which is not illustrious. Every thing evidence as insufficient to sustain the Declaration, he touches is invested with magical interest. FROM OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT. imposed upon the Counsel the duty of discussing It is so wonderful that he should do as ordinawidely the law in the case, and the debate took ry men, that it is found necessary to record an ample range, embracing the whole question of his commonest act. If he should occasionally keep up with wind and steam and horse-power, slavery, especially in its relations to the constitu- indulge in trite remarks on the weather, it is on. stated that still there was an undefinable book are beginning to be cranned) begin to say,

Mr. Morris led the way in a speech of much style in his speech, which bespoke the "I saw," while writing down things while my length, in which he advanced some of the boldest man, looked up to by all. If, after filling for a eye is upon them. positions, which he supported with ability, deep long while the public eye, he should resume should say enchanting, if the word had not been earnestness, and the utmost fearlesness. He was the practice of a profession for support, what an abused. By glancing at the map your readers replied to by Messrs. Fox and Southgate. The unambitious simplicity marks his character!— will see that the part of the channel which sepa-

Henry Clay is eminent in this respect. Wheth ded. Even the unmentionables of the son & the

This convention commenced its sittings in London, June 13th. Thomas Clarkson being elected President, but unable to attend, Samuel Gurney was chosen to preside. The Vice Presidents from the United States were, Joshua Leavitt and Jonathan Blanchard. One of the Secretaries, A. A. Phelps, was from this county. It is reported that a large delegation was in attendance, from different parts of the worldthere being some seventeen American Represen-

Mr. Blanchard, in returning thanks for the honor done him in appointing him one of the Vice Presidents, said, that one of the chief inducements which had led him, through in an-ill state of health, to visit this country on this occasion, was the hope of seeing their venerale President. Though at a distance of many thousand miles from England, in the land where the evening star sets, yet the name of Clarkson was well known there. From his Abolition of the Slave-trade he had first learnt to pity the slave, and to act wisely and intelligently for his liberation from bondage. He had, in imagination, followed Clarkson in his early la-tors, trials and difficulties in this great cause. He had stood with him on the quays of Liverpool, when a hundred sail of vessels were in that port, engaged in the traffic of their tellow-men. He had accompanied him from ship to ship, unul he had found the man who could supply him with the necessary details of the horrid trade, to lay before the British Legislature, and thus to ake one of the first important steps towards its abolition. He now came to this country that he might gaze upon his venerated form; and he yet hoped that he should be gratified by seeing him amongst them before the close of their pro-

Joshua Leavitt in seconding a resolution for the adoption of a certain report said-

"They had heard that the novelty of Abolition had excited surprise and called forth ridicule; but of all the men in the world that were inclinassure the meeting that the slaveholders of his country were not amongst them. (Cheers.) The meeting of the convention had deepened their conviction, that the world was against them .-(Cheers.) Great results had flowed from the exerrions of the advocates of abolition. Let the convention look to the shores of North Africa. where they saw a Mahomedan prince proclaiming the sensation of the slave trade. (Cheers.) publication of the report alluded to till next week. And mark the principle on which he did in-Hear, hear)—"For the glory of mankind, and to distinguish them from the brute creation."—
(Cheers.) What a noble sentiment! [Cheers.] He trusted that this was, as had been observed but the continuance of a series of meetings, which should assemble to the extent of two or abolished. [Cheers.] Let them not, however, enemy to carry, and he was sorry to say that, as land of slavery. [Cheers.] The destinies of the people of the United States were linked in with For these reasons, we deeply regret to see anything fixe an attempt to effect an amalgamation United States in separating America from slaof the Whig and Liberty men in Knox county .-- very. This he considered as a most important We learn from the Democratic paper published step, for now many good men, as well as many We learn from the Democratic paper published sagacious politicians, direct attention to the evils of the latter, and feel that it is the part of true lican Times, and J. Vance, have been very earn-patriotism to do so, That convention had done est in urging this coalition, on the ground that great things for his country. The resolutions Hefferman eluded the Sheriff. The other pergood abolitionist. It may be so---we have never of the several states, regarded though they had heard of him as such before. And suppose he been with scorn, were not torgotten. [Loud should be elected, and the election of President cheer. He considered the question of slavery as one which more than any other threatened the peace of nations. The slaveholders, in order to uphold by any foul means their detestathe ass was opened, & he exclaimed, "what have in Cincinnati, under the law of Congress relating vote? For the slaveholding duelist, to be sure. ble institutions, would not hesitate to plunge the ass was opened, & he exclaimed, "what have in Cincinnati, under the law of Congress relating vote! For the stavenording quells, to be suited their country into a war. England and France, England and the United States, and the United case, of which, we are able in the present number they in any way contribute to the power of a particular to give a pretty full report, taken from the ty, which as a party, is controlled by the Slave boiled in wars, arising directly out Power in all its national operation, and in most of the existence of slavery. These were matiquestions of local policy is under the predominant ters connected with it which he thought had not. been regarded with a due share of attention, and he hoped as time rolled on they would be deepnot. For the sake of their reputation, their mor- ly considered by those whose duty it was to attend to them, so that the question of slavery should not be allowed to force itself into a position to jeopardize the peace of the civilized world. [Cheers.] He liked the name of the convention -a convention for the abolition of slavery and It must be a delightful thing to be a great man the slave-trade—that was beginning at the right the observed of all observers. The great man end, for so long as slavery existed, so long would there be a market for the sale of human beings, and so long would the trade in them con-

LONDON, June 12, 1843.

Dr. Failey;-I intended to have made my pen but your readers will perceive a slight gap in my letters. I must now, (for my brain and note-

former, however acute in ordinary cases, unex- Let him go to farming, and behold another Cin- rates the Isle of Wight from England proper, is cinnatus! Why, even in pulling on his boots, or times outside the Island as the wind favors. The buttoning his breeches, the great man stands points where we entered that narrow thread of the sea, which runs between them, are called, "The needles." The small towns, small fields, er as the mill boy of the s'ashes, or the Cincin-and small trees, (all the timber being cut) gives natus of Ashland, his biographers are determin- the whole scene an appearance, which strongly ed that not one of his deeds shall be left unrecor- reminds you of the miniature landscape which you see reflected in your watch-crystal, an inverted greatness of the father. The latest important name reminded me of New England milking time, intelligence we have of Mr. Clay is, that he has for it is called "Cows;" though spelled with an nearly three hours' length, which, whether view- raised some hemp, water-rotted herup, hemp of "P," between the wand s. Its little old gray his country. Congress of course could no less eloquence, has seldom been equalled. A great one of our Eastern cities, at upwards of \$190 a green spring robe;—the newtness—the almost than give him his thousand acres. But, it was not concourse of spectators was present during its deconcourse of spectators was present during its de-livery, all of whom, as well as the Court and Bar, rucky farmer to raise hemp, and hence the pe-listened with undivided, intense attention. His capponents were compelled to acknowledge the this singular event! The Philadelphia North power of his argument. He closed his speech with American, after detailing this novel and highly it empties at another little town like Cowes alone of the finest efforts of oratory we ever heard. creditable circumstance, gravely remarks—that

It amuses me that; to this time, I all the chiefs," the chiefs, "the chiefs," the chiefs, "the chiefs," the chiefs, "the chief of the chiefs, "the chief of the c

I used to wonder so when I read of them. And suppose must be nearly all rotten, 30 for 25 cents. now I have seen them, I will tell those Ohio American Newtown Pippins, 75 cents a dozen.—
friends who have not, that they are merely and simply cliffs of chalk. Mighty masses of that Butter is now very cheap, a good quality is sold material, with the very flint stones we used to for 25 to 35 cents a pound. I see a great many shoot Quails with, before percussion caps spoiled the flint trade, imbedded in, and projecting out of them. "The Needles" cliffs are 404ft high to the them. "The Needles" citus are their hoary as-light-house: all solid chalk, and their hoary as-

ld man. When we approached Portsmouth, many small sail-boats came along side; and the watermen. I I perceived that they would sinuggle like all bor-derers. A wretched race, those watermen—poor and pofligate.

The agents' boat came along side, and half o the passengers left our good ship to go around by the channel 200 miles and more to London, from the custom house, to give the watermen a job, who charged us half a dollar a piece, for self and trunk, for taking us to custom-house wharf. Porters charged us a quarter each for taking up our trunks and putting them into the custom-house, across a narrow yard, say 20 feet from the water. I paid a cab man one dollar for ta-king self and trunk to rail-road depot, a distance say half across Cincinnati. A stout remote the trunk to put it upon the cab, and would have the trunk to put it upon the cab, and would have d manded another quarter dollar for lifting it, had I not bargained definitely with the cab-man before to take myself and trunk free and clear of the myself and other wharf vermin, and put us and pomp, domination and misrule, subject the safely to the cars. I have reckoned 4s sterling to the dollar, which is six cents too much for convenience to American readers. Thus I paid \$1,75 for getting half the distance across Cincinnati—which sum would have been just doubled had I not got rid of the extra shilling, and another ma paid half the cab. The men were generally of-fensive in their persons; some of them bloated with drink: and I heard some of them cursing the yankees for sharpers etc. etc. The custom-house officers I found less formidable than I expected. They examined our luggage particular-ly—ruffled our trunks but little and charged us no duty, though we gave them no bribe.

Portsmouth is a war town, full of port-hole looking formidably towards France. The water along the town is called "Spit-head. Ilisa road of anchorage for ships." 'The Royal George you know, was sunk in this road; carrying down several hundred of seamen and prostitutes! a dis- be revealed in another world. aster both revolting and shocking—a terrible com-ment upon the nature of war. The wretched women amounting to several hundred, had gone on board from the town. Two hulks lay over the place where they sunk. By means of a divingbell, men have got up most of the wreck, gun etc. etc. They are still at work; and the men who haul out the skeletons of those men and women from between the decks, are probably follow

ing the same vices which sunk the living bodies of the bones which they handle.

I am glad I have got through Portsmouth, and I doubt not my readers are. In leaving I will just say that Lord Nelson's old ship "Victory" lies there, and his tall monument stands in sigh on the highlands back of the town. They are al so completing a monument to him at Charing Cross, London. Lord Nelson's last sighs at deatl were given to a woman with whom he lived in open adultery. He was a warrior, and is buried in St. Paul's church. I expect soon to look on his grave. I am very glad there is a luture world. Now it would have done your heart good to get out of Portsmouth and the above thoughts, into cushioned arm-chair, on the best regulated rail way I was ever upon and, away, away for Lon-80 miles in three hours. It rained, as i has done every day but one or two at most since I landed. But the sun shone between on the fairy-

ses, in larger fields than they could till. rie of the world!-t e cage of the British lion who was never tamed but once, you know by whom. And when I have been silent certain days if permitted by providence, I will speak. Ever Yours,

ed myself into self-oblivion. I could see in the cramped fields and pinched houses I was passing,

why my yankee fathers; when they got when

had room, built ishingle palaces.

## Letters from Europe'- No. 3.

On the first day of 6 mo., I went to St. Paul's Church, (so called) for the purpose of attending an exhibition of the scholars, belonging to the charity schools of the Episcopal Church in London. Each school of children was marched to the house in procession; all dressed in uniform and looking very beautiful. There were about six thousand children in attendance: but when I came there I learned that no person could be ad mitted, who had not previously obtained a card, twenty thousand of which had been gratuitous'y distributed, the object of which was, to prevent any portion of the house from being occupied, by persons belonging to what is here termed, the lower class, unless forsooth, I would go to the door at the West end, and there pay 2, 6 for admission Not apprving of the arrangement, which shut out, even the parents of the children belonging to schools, I went on to a meeting for promoting Christian Union then sitting at Exeter Hall, a building which I suppose holds four thousand people; but on arriving there I found not only every seat occupied, but hundreds crowding the doors who were not able to gain admittance; after some time spent, in a fruitless effort, to get within hearing of the speakers, I turned away in despair, and yet rejoicing, at the evidence thus afforded that Christian professors, are beginning to seek for that religion, which the Lord Jesus Christ came to introduce into the world; the converts to which he thus describes in his prayer to his Father, "That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us: that the world may believe that thou bast sent me."

The debate in Parliament, on the Canada Corn Bill, has elicited much discussion, of the genera question, of protection on the one hand, and free trade on the other. It is evident that Free trade principles are rapidly gaining ground here, and lapprehend the day is not far distant when we shall be permitted to send our surplus provision: to this country, to feed the poor, starving, laboring people, and then, it will unquestionably be policy to take British manufactures it return. As affording some evidence of the want o provisions in this country I will just state a few ems. Bacon Hams, are much lower than the have been for several years; the prices naw va-Ty: according to quality, from \$10 to 17, the cwt. Sheep's tongues 7 cents each. Heads of ducks and chickens, 4 cents. Fresh eggs 25 ets a ducen.

Butter is now very cheap, a good quality is sold

After all, this is a land, where perhaps onetenth part of the people, enjoy more of the good pect is the first feature of "the old world," which tenth part of the people, enjoy more of the good strikes the stranger, as the hoary head is of the things of the world, than are enjoyed by any qual proportion in any other land; while a very large majority of the people, absolutely suffer. perceived by their attempts to bargain with our captain, lied promptly, like all porters and carriers; and by their slipping a box of contraband goods over the ship-side when the captain was out of sight, (a box which some one had secreted,] for the want of the actual necessaries of life; and public streets, without being assailed by beggars. in the most piteous tones beseeching the bestowment of a penny to buy a morsel of bread. And what is still worse, the streets are literally thronged with pickpockets, so that if a person is not extremely careful, his pockets will be picked in open day before he is aware of it. I have had but was then and there undertook to seize and arrest such slaves, as fugitives from labor, but was then and there knowingly and willingly Agents' boat landed us at a pier a stone's cast extremely careful, his pockets will be picked in the 'misfortune, 'to have my handkerchief ta- obstructed and hindered &c, by the defendant from ken from my pocket, at mid day, in one of the most public streets in London, and after the rogue was fairly out of sight, a man told me that my pocket had been picked, and that he saw the thief running up a lane.

All this gives but a faint idea, of the misery crime. But yet there is a gleam of hope, that he was at the house of the plaintiff, and saw the onies, and at the adoption of the federal continues will not always continue as they are. The negroes; the next day at about twelve o'clock he tion it was tolerated in most of the States. things will not always contine as they are. The School Master, the Printer, and the Philanthropist are abroad in the world. Light is breaking lives ten miles below Covington. Jackson, one of the constitution, the idea that there is the plant of the constitution, the idea that there is the plant of the constitution, the idea that there is the plant of the constitution, the idea that there is the plant of the constitution, the idea that there is the plant of School Master, the Printer, and the Philanthroforth among the people; and the day will come, when under a new organization of society, all men will enjoy their just and equal rights; peace, prosperity and happiness will abound throughout the earth; and the human mind as well as the bocy, will be released from every thraldom, and in the enjoyment of the Liberty of the sons of God, will contemplate and enjoy, the beauties and the excel'encies of the visible creation, and in spiritual communion, will rest in hope of the glories to

ARNOLD BUFFUM.

#### Letters from Europe.-No. 4.

Great news have just arrived from the East Injoin in the chorus, with the heavenly host, in giving God the glory. Man is not doomed always picton was exerted. The witness and one Harpation is abroad in the world, and the day draweth nigh, when man, created in the image of his on, the boy driving it was ordered by Hargrave to God, shall stand redeemed, regenerated, and stop; he checked the horses, but a voice from withdisenthralled. The Brazilian Legislature is aldisenthralled. The Brazilian Legislature is al-so discussing the subject of abolition; and a gen-gainst Hargrave's horse which threw him off. years. American Aristocracy, it seems to me, will then begin to hang its head, and if slavery has not obliterated every vestige of shame, even America, will be declared a land of Freedom.

Delegates are coming in from various quarters, tendom, go up to the Father of mercies, for his smiles and his blessing upon its labors.

On 2d day last I had the pleasure of calling upon Amelia Opie, at present residing in London. Though advanced in years, she is still in the eujoyment of a vigorous frame, and a sound and remarkably active mind. She expressed much sympathy, with that portion of the Society of Friends in America, who subject themselves to persecution from false brethren, by pleading the cause of poor, crushed, and bleeding humanity. Indeed, I am told by all the friends I meet with, that the sympathies of English Friends, are all on our

Yesterday, I had a brief interview with the A merican Ambassador in London, the Hon. Edward Everett. He received me most cordially, and after some conversation on the subject of the commercial intercourse between our counry and England, he very kindly gave me a ticket, which will admit me to the House of Lords, when I can find a spare evening to witness that Aristocratic body, in its deliberations, for building themselves up, and perpetuating their pomp, and power, at the expense of the

millions who are suffering in poverty and want. We daily see here, some sprig of nobility, perhaps a mere boy or girl, riding out in a splendid coach, with two servants in livery on the seat before, and two standing on the footman's tion with them. He geared his horses, hitched acts showing a determination to disregard the for this penalty. In this suit the plaintiff is only to be them to the wagon, and the negroes got into it. He afterwards said that he had received the blacks show an intention by the defendant, and also to sustained, by the acts of the defendant. You will child, going out to make some morning calls,indeed, the displays of wealth, and grandeur, on the one hand, continually reminded us of the folly and pride of the human heart; while the poverty and wretchedness on the other, demonstrate the rottenness of the political institutions which in a world on which a kind and beneficent Parent, showers down his blessings, robs a large portion of his children, of their just and dage, and that what he had done he would do a

shall prevail among the nations of the earth, and when a better organization of society, shall seure to every one the fruits of his labor.

ARNOLD BUFFUM. London, 6 mo. 8, 1840.

For the Philanthropist. Dr. Eailey; At a meeting of anti-slavery me and women in Marion county, the following prenously passed, and a committee appointed to at-

Whereas the American Anti-slavery Society, s contemplating on holding a series of conven-

Resolved, That if such be called, that they be avited to hold one in this county, and we would ropose Mt. Gilead, as the New School Presbyerians have opened their house for the cause of iberty. The Anti-slavery Standard will please copy the above. On behalf of the committee. Law Intelligence.

OHIO-JULY TERM, 1843. Circuit Court of the U. States.

This action was brought by the plaintiff, a citi-

zen of Kentucky, against the defendant, a citizen of Ohio; under the Act of Congress in regard to fugitives from labor: The declaration contained nine Counts

1. That the plaintiff being a citizen of Kentuky, where slavery is established by law, ownednine slaves, (naming them) who without his license departed from his services and came to the

defendant in Hamilton county, &c.

2. That the above slaves, &c, being fugitives from labor, came to the defendant in &c, who after notice that they were such fugitives, harbored and concealed them, &c, contrary to the statute,

3 and 4. With slight variations, the same a

5. That the above slaves, &c, that the plaintiff so doing, &c.

7. Charged the defendant with rescuing the fu gitives from labor aforesaid, after they had been arrested, &c.
7 and 8. Were Counts in trover.

9. That the defendant harbored and concealed Andrew, a jugitive from labor, after notice. &c. Jones—A witness called by the plaintiff, stated that the plaintiff owned nine negroes (naming them) and resided in Boone county, Kentucky, That the greater part of them were born his, and that he purchased the others. That on Saturday, evening, the 23rd April, 1842, about nine o'clock, Andrew remained absent, and has not been re-

returned the negroes of four hundred and fifty ted. or as fugitives from labor, they are spoked dollars, and other expenses which were incurred, of as persons. mounting in the whole to about the sum 6 hundred Andrew was about thirty years old, and dred dollars. That he could be sold in Kentucky,

Several other witnesses corroborated the statements of this witness, as to the ownership of the negroes, the reward paid, and the value of the ser-

road to Lebanon. That on Sunday morning a little after day-light, saw a wagon which was rapiddant lives near Sharon. On coming up with the wagproceed. Eight negroes were in the wagon; one

itness and also Hefferman stated the amount juries, or either of them." paid as a reward for bringing the negroes to Cov-

are by nature as free as you and I.

ing been at market in the city of Cincinnati, he is sufficient to establish this fact is a matter returned to Lane Seminary, a distance of two or the determination of the jury. three miles, to spend the night with Mr. Moore. To harbor or conceal a fugitive in violation of said that this sum could have been realized b That he left his wagon standing in the road and when he came to it, about three o'clock the next morning, he found the negroes standing near it. That he did not know how they came there or where they wished to go. He had no conversation to be within the statute, unless accompanied by injured may recover, but the present action is not

rose early to have the cool of the morning.

Defendant said he had done right. That he

yond, on the road to Lebanon. which the counsel for the plaintiff rested the case, the argument.

The evidence for the plaintiff being closed, a me- Judge McLean charged the jury as follows:

the right of the plaintiff. The motion must then on claim of the party to whom such service or la verdict, you must believe, that by the acts of the be considered as asking the Court to overrufe the bor may be due.

evidence; on account of its irrelevancy or incom.

And the 3d and 4th sections of the act of Conpetency. Now such a motion is never granted gress of the 12th Eeb. 1793, as above cited, de and also that he had lost the services of the colwhere the evidence is competent, and it conduces to establish the case made in the declaration.

The jury are the proper judges of the sufficiency

proper to notice some of the topics thus discussed, which have a bearing upon the case under onsideration.

The nature of the action has been examined.

must be admitted, that it arises wholly under he constitution and act of Congress. Slavery is the constitution and act of Congress. Shavery is local in its character. It depends upon the municipal law of the State where it is established. And if a person held in slavery go beyond the junction of the state where it is established. There is no evidence which has been said of slavery in the abstract, of atolitionism, of associations with the view of risdiction where slavery is not tolerated, he beisdiction where slavery is not tolerated, he becomes free. And this would be the law of these first clause of the 4th section of the act, that he

In our colomial governments and under the confederation, no general provision existed for the surrender of slaves. From our earliest history it appears that slavery existed in all the col-onies, and at the adoption of the federal constitu-

the absent negroes returned in a few days; but could be property in men," seems to have been Andrew remained absent, and has not been re-Whether slaves are referred to in it, as the basis The plaintiff paid a reward to the persons who of representation, as migrating, or being impor-

Property; real or personal, takes its designaion and character from the law of the States To do this was not the object of the federal constitution. It organized a federal government b securing certain delegated powers, and by imposing certain restrictions on the States, Among these restrictions it is provided that no State shall impair the obligation of a contract, nor lib-Hefferman—A witness, stated, that he lives in State from which he escapes. In this form the Sharon, thirteen miles north of Cincinnati, on the constitution protects contracts and the rights of

It was covered, and w The traffic in slaves does not come under the dies. The Governor of the British Provinces by passing through Sharon. It was covered, and we The traffic in slaves does not come under the constitutional power of Congress to regulate combined by passing through Sharon. It was covered, and we constitutional power of Congress to regulate combined by passing through Sharon. It was covered, and we constitutional power of Congress to regulate combined by passing through Sharon. It was covered, and we constitutional power of Congress to regulate combined by passing through Sharon. It was covered, and we constitutional power of Congress to regulate combined by passing through Sharon. It was covered, and we constitutional power of Congress to regulate combined by passing through Sharon. It was covered, and we constitutional power of Congress to regulate combined by passing through Sharon. It was covered, and we constitutional power of Congress to regulate combined by passing through Sharon. It was covered, and we constitutional power of Congress to regulate combined by passing through Sharon. It was covered, and we constitutional power of Congress to regulate combined by passing through Sharon. It was covered, and we constitute the constitution does not come under the ing God the glory. Man is not doomed always picton was excited. The witness and one list is slaughter, 15 Peter's. The constitution is to bow down the neck, under the yoke of a cruel grave, another witness, started in a short time in speaks of slaves as property. But how does this pursuit of the wagon. They overtook it near affect the case under consideration. It is clear affect the case under consideration. It is clear affect the case under consideration. chandize. This was held in the case of Graves v. the plaintiff has no common law right of action for the injury complained of. He must look exclusively to the constitution and act of Congress from the nature of their institutions, and from in the wagon directed the boy to drive over him. for redress. The counsel for the defendant ad the fact that, with few exceptions all the colored mit that, in a given case, the plaintiff has a remeso discussing the subject of abolition; and a gen-tleman from Cuba, gives it as his opinion, that The horses were driven in a run some two hundred slavery will be abolished there in less than two ness. Who seizing the reins of the horses drew subject, to be founded in wrong, in oppression, dy under the act of Congress. If this be so, what them up into a corner of a tence. The driver in power against right. But in this case, we jumped off and ran some distance; Vanzant, the have only to inquire whether the acts of the defendant had notice that they were slaves.

A notice in writing to the defendant was not defendant, then came out of the wagon and took fendant, as proved noder the law of Congress, but the missing to the defendant as proved noder.

green, little fields, little trees, little farm houses, little far orses were driven on the run until orvertaken such fugitives from labor, &c., or shall harbor or

As the first clause in the above section supp ngton as above.

Ses the offender to come in contact with the an object, is a harboring of the fugitive in violation of the statute. It is clearly within the miswagon moving very rapidly, and two men on and as there is no evidence showing an author-horseback pursuing it near Bates'. Looked into the claimant to those who arrested the the wag on after it was stopped, and saw the definition in the clause only of the section is not necessary to incarcerate the fugitives, the second clause only of the section is not necessary to incarcerate the fugitive in a fendant in it with the negroes. He was asked if will be examined. The offence under this clause dungeon or from: if he be taken in a wagon and he did not know that they were slaves, and he reconstruct the onence under the statute, it is not necessary to incarcerate the fugitive in a fendant in it with the negroes. He was asked if will be examined. The offence under this clause dungeon or from: if he be taken in a wagon and conveyed from the shore of the Ohio to the shore of Lake Erie which enables him to escape into Witness took the negroes to Covington in a wag-oor. What acts shall constitute this offence!—on. Some time after this, he saw the defendant What shall be a notice under the statute! who said to him, if you had let me alone the ne- That a formal written notice from the claimant, carrying the fugitive the whole of this route groes would have been free, but now they are in his agent or attorney, is not required, must be would incur the penalty, on the same principle bondage. And the defendant said it was a christadmitted. Nor must the notice, verbal or otherthan act, to take slaves and set them at hiberty.

Bates—A witness states that he went to the wagon after it had been stopped, looked into it, and saw the defendant with the negroes. The the fugitives. At this stage of the case it is until the sum of four hundred and fitty dollars paid as witness said Vanzant, is that you! have you a necessary to say more on this point than there is a reward to Hefferman and Hargrave, and The witness heard the defendant say that hav- were fugitives from labor. Whether the proof

trom Mr. Alley.

McDonald—A witness stated that he heard the lection. The sufficiency of this evidence, like defendant say he received the negroes on Walnut that which regards the notice, will be referred to the lills, the same place as Lane Seminary. That at 3 o'clock on Sunday Morning he found the new the sum of the same place as Lane Seminary. That the jury.

The clause in the section, "saving to the claim—the seminary contended by the defendant's the sum of the defendant's the sum of the defendant. You will show acts calculated to give effect to such an in-first determine whether the proof under the principles here laid down entitle the plaintiff to recover. And if he be so entitled, then you will consider the amount of the defendant. You will show acts calculated to give effect to such an in-first determine whether the proof under the principles here laid down entitle the plaintiff to recover. And if he be so entitled, then you will be sufficiently the sum of the defendant. You will show acts calculated to give effect to such an in-first determine whether the proof under the principles here laid down entitle the plaintiff to recover. And if he be so entitled, then you will be sufficiently the plaintiff to recover. And if he be so entitled, then you will be sufficiently the plaintiff to recover. And if he be so entitled, then you will be sufficiently the plaintiff to recover. And if he be so entitled the plaintiff to recover. And if he be so entitled, then you will be referred to cover. And if he be so entitled, then you will be referred to cover. And if he be so entitled the plaintiff to recover. And if he be so entitled the plaintiff to recover. And if he be so entitled the plaintiff to recover. And if he be so entitled the plaintiff to recover. And if he be so entitled the plaintiff to recover. And if he be so entitled the plaintiff to recover. And if he be so entitled the plaintiff to recover. And if he be so entitled the plaintiff to recover. And if he be so entitled the plaintiff to recover. And if he

groes standing near his wagon in the road; they and the right of action for the injuries received got into it, and he started for home. That he beyond the penalty, presupposes a right of action be questioned, when the constitutional provision

n the subject is considered.

On this motion the question of damages need

with having rescused the slaves, after they were to find accordingly.
seized by the agents of the plaintiff, has also Gentlemen, in the course of the argument

States, had the constitution of the United States knowingly and willingly obstructed and hinder-Recaption has been named as a common law remedy. But this remedy could not be pursued to the utmost of his power the arrest of the nebeyond the sovereignty where slavery exists, and groes by Hefferman and Hargrave is undoubted. into another jurisdiction which had entered into But in this did the defendant violate the law?—no compact to surrender the fugitives. There The persons, who make the seizure had no auis no general principle in the law of nations, thority from the plaintiff. And it is the obstrucwhich would require a surrender in such a case. tion or bindrance to the arrest, by the claimant no one would question their right to do so. And The remarks of the Supreme Court in regard to his agent or attorney, that incurs the penalty unsurrender of captured slaves in the Amistad der the above clause of the statute and also subcase, were made with reference to our treaty with jects the party to damages for the injury. The Spain. Hefferman and Hargrave, was in no sense a vio-lation of the statute. They acted without author-ity and had no legal right, therefore, to make the

> tiff, when the negroes were returned, ratified the acts of Hefferman and Hargrave in making the arrest. And here the question arises whether a That the subsequent ratification legalizes the original transaction, is a general principle in agencies. And in this case it is unquestionably good as between the plaintiff and his agents. But the inquiry is, whether such subsequent ratification can have relation back, so as to affect the acts of the defendant. Can it so change the nature of the to the death of the first martyr; and also when he defendant's acts as to subject him to a penalty, bore letters to Damascus, authorising which was not incurred prior to such ratification. Most clearly it cannot. The statute under conideration is a penal one, and, consequently, must be construed strictly. It is not within the legislative power to make an act penal which was not tion. The principles which they lay down and

We must look to the other counts in the declaration which charge the defendant with harboring and concealing the negroes, after he had no-tice that they were fugitives from labor. If the evidence shall not sustain these counts, the plaintiff cannot recover. The plaintiff is bound to show that the defendant harbored or concealed the negroes, after he had notice that they were

fugitives from labor.

And first as to the fact of notice.

In Kentucky and every other State where slapersons within those States are slaves. On the

defendant, then came out of the wagon and took fendant, as proved under the law of Congress, necessary, nor any special notice from the plainthe lines, but the witness refused to let the horses subject him to a claim for indemnity by the plaintiff, his agent or attorney. But if, at the time the defendant was connected with these negroes of them called Jackson, and Andrew, the driver.

By the 3rd sec. of the act respecting fugitives he had a full knowledge of the fact, however accescaped; the other seven were brought back to from labor, it is provided, "that when a person held to labor in any of the United States, &c., unhabor, it is enough to charge him with notice.—

the human race. May the aspirations of all chrisand stopped. Seeing the defendant in the wagon conceal such persons, after notice that he or she on the ordinary principles of humanity. You was a fugitive from labor as aforesaid, shall for may converse with him, relieve his hunger and did not know they were slaves. The defendant replied, that he knew they were slaves, but that they were slaves, but they were slaves, but that they were slaves, but they were slaves, but they were slaves, but that they were slaves, but that they were slaves, for slaves, fo ance of the master, but is calculated to attain such

chief it was designed to prevent.

To constitute the offence under the statute, it Canada, I suppose no one could doubt that the in-dividual had made himself responsible. And if the conveyance of him such a part of the route as

oad of runaways! The defendant replied, they evidence before the jury which conduces to show expenses, amounting in the whole to about six tree by nature as free as you and I. the services of Andrew, who has been lost to the plaintiff. Those services are estimated by the witnesses to be worth six hundred dollars. It is

It is earnestly contended by the defendant's counsel, that as Hargrave and Hefferman were beyond the penalty, presupposes a right of action kidnappers and violators of the law of the State of exist." The correctness of this will scarcely in arresting the negroes; that they were entitled no reward, and that the payment of it by the plaintiff does not entitle him to remuneration.

The principle is recognized that the commis-Thurman...A witness stated, that he saw the defendant in the wagon with the negroes, the cover closed behind and before. The defendant said to Hefferman the negroes on the two processes of the case. The Court over-ruled the motion.

An unsuccessful effort was made by calling point under consideration. It may be admitted to the point under consideration. The defendant lives at Sharon, and this was six or saven with the saw the declaration. The defendant lives witnesses to impeach the credibility of saven at Sharon, and this was six or saven with the saw the declaration. The defendant lives witnesses to impeach the credibility of saven at the consideration.

plaintiff's witnessess.

The case was argued at great length and with much ability before the jury. After the close of Kentucky, the plaintiff was not bound to pay to Heiferman and Hargrave, for the return of the two the second secon which the counsel for the plaintiff rested the case, the argument.

The evidence for the plaintiff being closed, a metion was made by the defendant's counsel, to overtion the sext that the policy of the treatment of the jury as follows:

The artenuous and pattence with which you fit to the subject. If then the plaintiff by the law of Kentucky, is explicit on the subject. If then the have heard this ease, gentlement of the jury, sitow have heard this ease, gentlement of the jury, sitow have heard this ease, gentlement of the jury, sitow have heard this ease, gentlement of the jury, sitow have heard this ease, gentlement of the defendant, and if such obligation resulted from not, that in deciding it, you will follow the discounsel in the acts of the defendant, it would seem that the case of an unbiassed judgment. Here the Judge plaintiff may claim indemnity for such as injury in this incidental mode we cannot try the guilt or into a considered. No demutrer has been filed, and should the motion be overruled the galor equitable, of the common law. He relies on the constitution and the act of Congress as the foundation of his right.

The motion is not technically for a non-suit. The 2d see, of the 4th article of the constitution declares that, "no person held to service or labor, but and should not be grated by the Court, where there was evidence condocing to sustain where there was evidence condocing to sustain and of his such as a condocing to sustain the evidence of a particle of the constitution of the sustain the plantiff.

The motion is not technically for a non-suit. The attention of the law and of his such as such as a condocing to sustain and the purpose of the constitut

frendants, the plaintiff has been compelled to

of the testimony.

The range of discussion by the counsel on both sides, has not been restricted by the Court. It has embraced slavery in all its forms and consequences, the federal constitution, the act of Congress and the power of the States. It may be plaintiff with his consent or in any other mode the courtary it appears, by his own confession, and came, into the pages, by his own confession, and came, into the pages, by his own confession, and came, into the pages, by his own confession, and came, into the pages, by his own confession, and came, into the pages and the received them at the Walnut Hills near po-session of the defendant as alleged, the plain-tiff has no right to the services, and still less to liable under the statute, and that the full amount recover from the defendant their value.

of the injury complained of has been done to the The 6th count which charges the defendant plaintiff by the defendant, it will be your duty

growing out of these exciting topics, which have no direct connection with the issues before you. Citizene, individually or collectively, have a right to express their opinions and to discuss any subject in which they may feel an interest. Unpopular and foolish as it would be for indi-viduals to form association to alter the constitution of Ohio and annul the ordinance of 1787, so as to admit slavery into the State, yet I suppose no one would question their right to do so. And pics of discussion, however erroneous, still they would be obnoxious to no legal penalty. But if they should attempt to subvert the law, by a claudestine introduction of slavery into the State, every good citizen would say, they should suffer the penalties for such an offence. I know of no association whose avowed object is to sub-But it seems from the evidence that the plain vert the law, unless it be one in a neighboring iff, when the negroes were returned, ratified the State, which I have noticed since the commencement of this trial, and which it seems, pledges itself to oppose by force the execution of a cer-

In the course of this discussion much has been said of the laws of nature, of conscience, and the rights of conscience. This monitor, under great excitement, may mislead and always does mislead when it urges any one to violate acted in all good conscience; when he consented bring bound to Jerusalem all who called upon the name of Jesus.

I have read to you the Constitution and the Act so when it was done. Much less can such an effect result from the ratification by the plaintiff in the present case.

so when it was done. Much less can such an effect result from the ratification by the plaintiff in the present case.

enforce, have been sanctioned in the most solema form known in our government. We are bound to sustain them. They form the only guides in the administration of justice.

I charge you, gentlemen, to guard yourselves against any improper influence in this case. You are to know the parties only as litigants. With their former associations and views, disconnected with this controversy, you have nothing to do. It is your duty to follow the law, to act impartially and justly; and such, I doubt not, will be the result of your deliberations.

#### Liberty Convention, 40 For Hamilton county.

Are our friends making preparations for this convention? Remember it will meet, Tuesday, the first of August, at 10 o'clock at Mt. Pleasfriends generally are busy men, never idle—but, certainly they can afford to spend a day or two once a year, in furthering the cause of Liberty. We want them to talk about the meeting, this

about it, make it known every where. Our neighbors across the river, who begin to feel some anxiety to know our principles, are earnestly invited to attend. We shall be happy see them face to face; and discuss in a manly

way our differences of opinion. All who feel any interest in the great question at issue between Liberty and Slavery, whether

friends or foes will be welcomed.

It is time that our friends should be making their arrangements. With a view to this, the Liberty men are invited to meet at our office, next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Let there be a -let every one who can, come show at least his interest in the convention.

## Attend!!

Meetings in Hamilton county. Mr. Mahan has been engaged to visit every township in this county, previously to our meet-ing on the first of August. We are authorized to announce the following appointments, com-mencing this week. Mr. Mahan will attend hem all, for the purpose of lecturing, organizing Liberty associations &c. The anti-slavery citizens living any where near the appointments should sustain him by their presence and co-op-

As little time is allowed for notices, every one hould appoint himself a committee to circu nformation-writing notices, and posting them up on thorough-fares and cross-roads, and commu-

The appointments are as follows-At Springdale, on Thursday evening, July At PISCAH SCHOOL-HOUSE, FRIDAY EVENING

following.
At Lockland, the next day, SATURDAY, at 10 clock A. M. and 2 P. M. At the latter appointments, some speakers from Cincinnati are expected to attend.

## Colored People's Fair.

There was a mistake in the notice of the colored neople's fair, published last week. It should have been advertised for the 3rd Monday in July, t is now in progress at the Baker st. church.

Celebration of the First of August The first of August will be celebrated at Springborough, Warren co., in a suitable man-Speakers will be present from Cincinnati; A splended dinner will be prepared—tickets, 25ch for a gentleman and lady.

Frederick Wilson

The regular monthly prayer meeting for the abolition of slavery, will, with Divine permission, be held in the meeting house of the Methodist Wesleyan church, situated on 9th street, south ide, between Main and Walnut streets, on Monday evening, July 31st, at 8 o'clock. 'Whoso-ever will, let him come," and pray for the liberation of the oppressed.

John Nucks, Secretary of meeting.

termon of Saturday the 29th, of present month, for the discussion of the influences of slavery on the Ohio River, four miles below New Richmond.—
Messrs. Joliffe and Birney, of Cincinnati, and
Mr. Parker, of New Richmond will be present,
and address the meeting. The public is invited.

Mr. Wesley Lewis, late student of the Oberlin Institute, at his father's residence, Warrence, O., on the evening of July 7th, in the 28th year of his age. His short and painful illustrates was borne with christian fortitude. He had, for was borne with christian fortitude. At lad, for several years after having made a profession of religion, desired to be qualified for usefulness in the goepel ministry; and had been pursuing his studies for that purpose. But he cheerfully submitted to the will of his liesventy Father. A pe of regaining his health, but he had a go

A mnrmur of applause arose as Mr. Meriin resumed his seat, slightly interrupted by a whisper from Mr. Killem, the tavern-keeper, sufficiently and the same of the ciently audible to the occupants of the nearest pews; he observed with a sneer, that the story might be well enough for Mr. Merlin's scholars of twelve years old; and Captain Tarbox replied, loud enough to be heard by the whole congregation, that, perhaps we might be favored, before we separated, with a story better adapted to Mr. Killem's age and occupation. 'Order my friends' denoted to Mr. Killem's age and occupation. 'Order my friends' denoted to Mr. Killem's age and occupation. 'Order my friends' denoted to Mr. Killem's age and occupation. i's age and occupation. 'Order, my friends, said the Rev. Mr. Moose; 'I believe we are now

'Pray Squire Periwig,' cried the tavern-keeper, a passion. If I had ever heard you say, that you was ashamed of your trade, I wouldn't have hert your feelings, neighbor, for the world; but, on the contrary, I have heard you say a hundred times. that it was a highly honorable calling, and quite agreeable to scripture. I've heard you say, that the law required commissions to Justices of the Peace and licenses to rum-sellers, to be given as marks of distinction, to men of soper lives and conversation, and that you considered your profession as honorable as any in the village.

There was something so perfectly overwhelming in this unexpected, and possibly unintended, onset of Squite Periwig that the congregation was for one or two minutes, convulsed with laughter. Mr. Killem had seized his hat, and was half risen to depart; but his hetter half twitched him by the coat, and whispered something in his ear, of which nothing but the words 'sovereign con-tempt,' and 'beneath your notice,' was heard by the persons occupying the pew in the rear. He threw his hat upon the floor of the pew, and folding his arms looked around upon the congrega-tion with a countenance full of indignation and wrath; a ferocious grin, as the speaker proceeded. alternating with an expression as black as midnating with an expression as 'black'as mid-t without moon;' somewhat resembling the en changes, when heat lightning is flashing night without moon;' somewhat resembling the forth amid the deep gloom of an autumnal sky. The heart is deceitful above measure. Squire Periwig had never been accounted among the

most ardent friends of temperance, until that moment. He mistook the high satisfaction he re-ceived, from a consciousness of having been able considerate person filled their runlets with toddy. to produce the effect he had just witnessed in the or flip, or some other intoxicating liquor. Before assembly, for zeal and devotion to the cause. He this time, Milikin, the father, was as likely and saw clearly, that he had mortally offended neigh- as industrious a man, as any in our village. Unbor Killem; he knew the unforgiving nature of tit this period, he had no account at the tavern or his disposition; and he rightly considered it a legitimate occasion for making a virtue of necessity.

The independent condition of his circumstances at both places, for rum and gin, but much the

'that when rum got into a family, 'twas sort o'lutionary war. He was at the battle o'Eunker's Hill. He had his flag staff shot off in the middle by a cannon shot, and he kept the part he then held in his hand, until his dying day. I never saw him so mad, as when one of the women took it to supply the place of the churn handle that got broke. Well, next to the Lord's day, there was no day in the year with him, take the seventeenth o'June. He loved to talk o'nothing so much as hundred times, how I was connected with Bunker Hill family, only because my father had me christened Bunker Periwig, in honor o'that memorable event. A week after the anniversary, and a week after, every year at least, was took up in talking about the battle. The first dram I ever drank, was in honor o'that occasion. I wasn't eight years old. To make it go down, father and lump o'snear. I same got to love it and drank, was in honor o'that occasion. I wasn't eight years old. To make it go down, father put in a lump o'sugar. I soon got to love it, and used to long for the anciversary. I remember one time, I got thoroughly fuddled; and as it was another time of the year, my father was very angry, and still more so, when in answer to his enquiry, how I dared to drink up his gin, and make a beast o'myself, I told him 'twas in honor, o'Bunker Hill. I desire to bless the Lord, I have escaped being a drunkard.

men was perfectly sure he shot Major Pitcairn. a hamed o'myself, for taking up so much time, men was perfectly sure he shot Major Pitcairn. The more flip they drank, the more sure they got; and the matter wasn't always ended without a fight. Old Loomis made my father very angry one time, by breaking the end of the old flag stand that was always brought out on them days, and laid on the table over Bob Haggerty's head. I dare say there are some here who remember Bob Haggerty. You remember Haggerty, neighbor Killem, don't ye? 'No, I don't, replied Mr. Killem, speaker. But, in this the assembly were disappointed. The tavern keeper seembly were disappointed. The tavern keeper seembly, I'll state a circumstance that 'll refresh your memory;'—Squire Perwig,' said Mr. Killem, and the English, are pleased to call the grand talent for silence. memory, — Squire Periwig, said Mr. Killem, angrily, "you've insulted me once already, in this meeting to night, and I——" No offence neighbor, said the squire, I was e enamost sure you must remember Haggerty. You remember a little short woman, with reddish hair, that went crazy and died in the poor house; she's been dead about twenty years." No, I don't remember any thing about your short woman, "growled the un-holder, "Well, that's amazing," said the squire; she used to come and sit on your steps, and beg you not to sell any more rum to her husband; and when you drove her off, as it was natural enough you should do—for I used to think it must be awfal unpleasent—she used to go and sit on the horse-block, and cry, as though her heart would break. That woman, that you don't cemamber nothing about, one Haggerty's wife."

At that moment, the attention of all was called

min of the street of the stree

said the tavern-keeper, 'to sit here patiently and hear all this abuse?' 'Squire Periwig,' said the Rev. Mr. Moose, 'I think it would be well to avoid such direct, personal remarks. 'Nev, Sir.' rejoined the squire, 'd only wanted to refresh neighbor Killem's memory.' 'Well, sir,' rejoined the clergyman, 'It would be more in order, I con-

forgot to say, that after we had taken quite as entitled to a story from Squire Periwig.'

I don't reckon,' said the squire, as he rose, 'upon being very entertaining, but I'll do the best called a tip-top mug o'toddy, in honor o'my birth I can, in my old fashioned way. I've lived in day, and would'nt let us leave a drop on't. 'Tis I can, in my old fashioned way. The lived in this town, man and boy, seventy-three years, wonderful from how small and remote a cause. come the seventeenth day of next Inne. I've seen the habit of drunkenness will arise. I could tell a great many stories, about the intemperance o' and buried here, right in the midst of us; likely Tattertown; but, after my dreadful bad luck to young men too, a great many of 'em; cut down, not by the hand of time, but by this awful destroying angel, or devil, or whatever it is; this rage for liquor. I've seen 'em put into the ground with their brown hair, and every took in the brown hair, and every took in their brown hair, and every took in the brown hair and the night, I'm afraid to venture, lest I should give of heads—some of 'em so very young, that they very sartin, there's no kith nor kin left herea bouts. I s'pose I'm in order, in telling the name were never shaved in their lives, unless it was by the men they got the rum of. I've seen mothers, and widders, and darters, shed more tears than vears. I refer to Milkin the cooper, his wife and would fill all the empty rum hogsheads, that ever came full into Tattertown. Neighbor Killem can a sudden jerk of his body, and kick of his boot, tell ye ten times more about this than I can'- sent the cricket from one end of his pew to the other, with such violence as to draw all eyes in Pray Squire Periwig,' cried the tavern-keeper, jumping up in a passion, 'what right have you to drag me before this meeting, without my consent!' that direction. A dead stillness ensued, broken 'Eless your heart neighbor,' said the squire, 'what's the matter! If I've said any thing out of the way I'm very sorry for it. You and I have been neighbor, for forty years. You know well enough, neighbor, that I'm a tanner; now if you'd undertaken to tell a story about the number of hides that had been tanned in this village, for a certain number of years, and had thought proper to say to the assembly, that Squire Periwig could tell them a great deal more about the matter than pew where the gentleman sits who kicked the you could, I don't think it would have put me in cricket over. Milkin owned that very pew, and paid his taxes regularly for several years.'

It was rather cool for the fifth of November but Mrs. Killem, the landlady, began to fan her self with her handkerchief, and the perspiration was gathering upon the inn-holder's forehead.

'Nothing, I reckon,' resumed the squire, 'was ever more remote, as a cause of intemperance than the thing which actually produced it in this family. You will smile, some of you perhaps when I tell you, it was a little runlet not three inches long. The father made it for the amuse ment of his youngest boy, Peter. He fixed a string to it, and carried it about his neck. One day; he was playing in front of the tavern door, and some body—I a'n't a going to get out of order agin, by calling names—beckened him to come in. So lit tle Peter ran in, and the gentleman, whose name I shan't speak, because he's here in the meet'n'us—filled his runlet with toddy. It afforded great amusement to a number of very philant propic per ple, round the tavern door, to see Peter strut a bout, and sip his toddy from the run'et. He soon became fuddled—go! on the horse-block, fell asleep, tumbled off and broke his arm.' 'It's false,' said Mr. Killem. 'So it is,' said the squire.

nough, teased their father till he made runlets fo 'em all. These boys carried their runlets to school; and, when they were let out, they ran be-

how sweet the toddy was. They, naturally e

placed him beyond the reach of those mischievous appliances, of which Mr. Killem knew well enough how to avail himself against those who on his runlet, and go to the tavern. The man tempted to thwart his wishes, or interfere with who filled his runlet the first time, was very nathis professional operations.

"I've always reckoned," continued the squire, cause of breaking his neck, for there had been the cause of breaking his neck, for there had been the cause of breaking his neck, for there had been the cause of breaking his neck, for there had been the cause of breaking his neck, for there had been the cause of breaking his neck, for there had been the cause of breaking his neck, for there had been the cause of breaking his neck, for there had been the cause of breaking his neck, for there had been the cause of breaking his neck, for there had been the cause of breaking his neck, for there had been the cause of breaking his neck, for there had been the cause of breaking his neck, for the cause of breaking his neck 'that when rum got into a family, 'twas sort o'leprosy—only the spots were commonly red, rather than white. It's amazing catching; wives catch it from their husbands: husbands from their wives—children from their parents, and so on.—
I was very much struck with Mr. Merlin's observation, about looking back to the remote cause vation, about looking back to the remote cause o'drunkenness. I fold you I was burn the seventeenth o'June; it like to have been the death on me. My father was an ensign during the revo-lutionary war. He was at the battle o'Bunker's Billey, and Sammy, and Johnny, and Bobby

caped being a drunkard.

There were five men then living in Tattertown his neck. So they all died; and the whole every one of 'em died a drunkard—who were in that battle. My father used to have 'em all at his house on the seventeenth. Every one of these more than that are little runlet not more than three imehes long. But I'm e'enamost more than three imehes long.

### TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family reme dies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they

Comstates on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and countereits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them

next time he visits New York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, hich will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald on children make it grow rapidly, or on hose who have for the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once .--Find the name of Comstockelo it, or never try it. Remember this always

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs pre restored, in the old or young, by the Indian VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENTbut never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it

# PILES &c

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hays' Liniment, from Comstock & Co. ALLSORES

and every thing relieved by it that admits of an out ward application. It acts like a charm. Use it. HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' Specific; and

Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve .-- The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

## BURNS & SCALDS and sores, and sore EYES It has delighted

thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes and no failure. It will cure the 2 125

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A better and more nice and useful article never wa

made. All should wear them regularly. LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affect. ing the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. Octor O CSin

# HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH, for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any

general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS COUCHS

pnins in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.



mir any shade you wish, but will not color the ski

SARSAPARILLA, COMSTOCK'S CLM POUND EXTRACT. There is no other prepara tion of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

#### EDER- ILEN9S CELESTIAL BALM

OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm; so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it

Dr. Bartholemem's

# EXPECTORANT

## COUCHS & COLDS taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. ber the name, and get Comstock's.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE "" eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as

almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S-cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Cale in the Clark's office of the Southern District of New York. By applying to our agents in each town and especiable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

03-Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto-and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

## Comstockabo

## STARTLING FACTS.

Mr. J. C. Ringold had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, without relief, when Kolmstock's Vermituge was given, and next day more than orty worms were passed, when the child recovered rup-

colustock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest in less than a week.

In numerous cases other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for a fever &c., but finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away almost an innumerable quantity of worms, large and small, and the persons recovered with great despatch. Instances of this kind might be cited to an immerase extent, but it is useless, one trial for twenty-five cents will show any one with astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have "Dr Kolmstock's Vermifuge" bandsomely engraved on the out-

CAUTION.—Rever but this arrive unless it investigates.

Kolmstock's Vermingge' handsomely engraved on the outside label and the fac simile of Comstock & Go.

For sale in Cincinnati by our anly Agents,

No. 15 Fourth street, between Main and Sycamore.

NEW BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE. WILLIAM T. TRUMAN, having retired from the firm of TRUMAN & SMITH, has taken the store No. 20 Pearl street, for the purpose of pursoing a PUBLISH-ING and GENERAL BOOKSELLING BUSINESS. His present publications consist of.

MASON'S SACRED HARP, vol. 1, by Lowell Maso and T. B. Mason. This work has met with great popular ty. The recent improvements render it probably the most aluable collection of Sacred Music extant in any country. t has passed through twenty three editions; the twenty ourth edition is now is press.

MASON'S SACRED HARP, vol. 2. A new ar arg: d edition of this valuable work will soon be published, embodying the elements, and no pains will be spared or render it worthy of its distinguished compilers, and o e place it occupies in this series of musical works.

MASON'S SACRED HARP in PATENT NOTES. ew edition of this very popular work will soon be pah ished containing many new tunes, and substantial improve

MASON'S YOUNG MINSTREL. This valuable Ju enile Musical Work has met with an unexpected degre if popular favor. A new edition will be put to press in

MANSFIELD'S POLITICAL GRAMMAR of the U. This work is used as a Text Book in the Woodward Col-ege in this city, and in many of the Colleges and Acade-nies in the United States, and is respectfully commended of the attention of the School Trustees of Gincinnati, as a mies in the United States, and Trustees of Gincinnati, as a work peruliarly adapted to the higher classes in our common schools. The propriety and importance of instructing the jupils in a knowledge of the principles of the Government under which we live, must be conceded.

SMITH'S PRODUCTIVE GRAMMAR. The popular favor which has been extended to this work, is such that it has become a standard school book throughout the MISS BEECHER'S MORAL INSTRUCTOR. This

raluable School Book has passed through several aditions and is highly commended as a school Reading Book. A SPLENDID SERIES OF TOY BOOKS for chil-

ren. These books were in part selected by the subscrier while recently in London, and will be as attractive a my series published in America.
The suberriber intends doing a General Bookselling and Stationary Bosiness. He has on band large quantities on the ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS, which will be sold as

publishers prices, and a good assortment of the most popular Eastern and Western School Books, Classical Books, Blank Books, Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, &c., which will be sold low for Cash.

Country merchants are invited to call,
Orders are solicited.

## Read and Understand.

DR. BRANDRETH; Having made use of thy pills for about eat medicine than any other with which I have ever been acquainted, I real it to be but an act of justice to thyself, and benevolence to the commonity, to publish abrief state-ment of a few of the cases in which I have derived extraor

the case in which I have derived extraordinary benefit from them.

Having been much occupied in travelling and public speaking. I have frequently taken severe cold, which, before I used these pills, always resulted in soreness of the throat and chest, and in a severe cough—but now, by taking one or two pills at a time for two or three nights, I neve inversably succeeded in removing all soreness, and in effectually preventing the cold from settling on my lungs

on various other occasions, and as far as I know, in no case without success.

They are a vegetable compound, easy and gentle in their aperation, and heave the system in the best possible condition. The price is only 25 cents a box, and lew pers multiple of the system in the best possible condition. The price is only 25 cents a box, and lew person may ake them with perfect safety without the nivice of a physician, and in 19 cases out of 20 they will, if seasonably sake them with perfect safety without the nivice of a physician, and in 19 cases out of 20 they will, if seasonably sake may be suffered to the price of the suffered of the seasonably safety of the suffered of the suffered of the suffered of the safety of the suffered of the suffe

BRYANT & CHAPIN. A TFORNETS atlaw, office S. W. corner of Main and Gourt streets.

July 9 51-16.

THE spinscriber has for sale at his Ware house, No. 172 Main street. 100 REAMS DOUB, MED. FINE 8. ROYAL, FINE MEDIUM, IMPERIAL. WRAP. PAPER S'D. 200 GROSS BONNET BOARDS.

JAMES H. SPEER. 51-tr July 9th. 1842. JOHN MAC MILLAN, CABINET MAKERAN, UNDERTAKER, North and corner of New an North streets, Cinciunal, respectfully informs his friend and the public that he has commenced the above business.

## THE PEOPLE'S MEDICINE

THE PLEASANTEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST IN THE

## WORLD.

kolmstock's Vermifuge was given, and next day more than orty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

A child of a woman living near the Menhatten Water Works, had dwindled for a month, till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth, and inching of the nose. A humane stady, who called to provide for the family, sent modifately for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought way great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once, and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several children in a highly respectable family in Broadway had worms to a frightful extent, and were all-cared rapidly with the Vermifuge.

In some of the best families in the neighbothood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A family in New Jersey sayed several children by the use of it. Once, a girl of eight years of hge, had because exceedingly emacinted before the Vermifuge was given.—The next day three large worms were dislodged, and she left off the Vermifuge, when she bersame again warse, and had resort to the Vermifuge that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure way complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A physician of standing, had dectored a family of children some weeks, without being shit to restore but one out of seven to health. He had the liberahty to send for a constant of seven to health. He had the liberahty to send for a minimizerous cases other complaints were supposed to an innereous cases other complaints were supposed to an animal constant of the consumption of the child of a worm of the family send and the consumption of the child of the family send and the consumption of the child of the one of the consumption of the child of the word in the child of the consumption of the child of the consumption of the child of the consumption of the child of the cons

CHILDREN DIE FROM WORMS,

after months of great suffering, when one box of Sherman's Worm Lozenges would have coved them, and saved their lines. Many are thus affirred and are doctored for something else, without the least relief. Even adults are thus troubled, and very commonly too. The following symptoms may be considered as usually attending them—Pain in the joints or limbs, offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during steep, and at times a paleness about the lips with flushed cheeks, bleeding at the nose, a gnawing sensuion at the stomach, flashes of heat over the surface of the body, sig t chils or shaverings. he docks, chrowsiness, vertigo, torpor; disturbed dreams, sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming, sometimes a troublesome cough, feverishness, thirst, palled bue, fits, bad taste in the nouth, difficult breathing, pain in the stomach or bowles, fatigue, nausea, squeamish uess, coracious appetite, leanness, bloaded stomach or lambs, gripings, shooting pains in various parts of the body a sense of something rising in the throat, tuching of the anua towards night, a frequent desire to pass something from the bowels, and somethings is charges of slime and meers.

The HALE ORDERAN Asylam in New York has used

ir. in the bowels, and sometimes discharges of slime anomaeis.

The HALF ORPHAN Asylum in New York has used Sherman's Loza ages for worms, in hundreds of cases, and they never have tailed to bring away the worms and cure the children—they have also used Sherman's Cough Loz enges for caughs, whooping cough, croup, and most disease of the lungs, with the greatest benefit—and Sherman's Poor Man's Plasters, for pain or weakness in the slie, back, or breast, and rheumatism.

The Hon. B. B. Bearwsley street the life of one of his children by one box of these worm Lozanges.

Dr. Hunter knew a yeung lady, supposed on the brink of the grave, from a decline cured by Sherman's Worm Lozanges.

czenges. Capi. Coffin, of Nantucket, saved the life of his little hoy, by only two doses—He was wested to a skeleton, and the doctors knew not what was the matter. The cases where these levenges have cured are truly surprising and onderful. They are the only infallible worm destroying tedicine ever discovered. Near one militon and a half of oxes are sold in one year.

#### HEADACHE AND SEA-SICKNESS.

Palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, and despon-ncy, are immediately relieved by Bherman's Campho dency, are immediately relieved by Sherman's Camphon Lorenges. Persons travelling or attending crowded parties will find them to relieve all fatigue and give buoyancy to the spirits. After a night's cl-suppailor they of spiral to the compensant sensations of usually following the to-tree liver. Temperance people with flad them soothing to the disturbed nerves of their new converts. The most independent people with flad them soothing to the disturbed nerves of their new converts. The most independent people with flad them soothing to the disturbed nerves of their new converts. The most indicates in the disturbed nerves of spiral people with flad them. So the state of the converts of the state of the ten minutes. Scarcely a stip leaves new tork without a supply of Sherman's Lozenges—and they are now a principal argicle in the medicine chests of our ships of war. G. W. Dixon, the celebrated pedestrian, was enclose to welk 72 haurs without sleep or rest, by using these logenges. Many writers have been cuabled to follow up their men-Many writers have been enabled to follow up their men-tal exertions for a great length of time, by the invigora-ting properties of these lozenges; and many have accom-plished long and tedious journeys with comparatively ence, by ne occasional use of these life-preserving and invigora-

#### ting articles. SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For coughs, colds, consumption, whooping cough, tightness of the chest or longs, tickling in the thron, hoarseness, asthma, and cough attending measles, are not only the pleasantest but most efficactous medicine that can be used. They allay all pritation, promote expectoration, and act as a healing halm to the lungs.

Jonathan Howarth, Eet, the great Temperance Lecturer, we's supposed to be on the brink of the grave with consumption, brought on by sheeping in damp sheets, nothing gave him relief till be tried Sherman's Cough Lozenges—two boxes cored him. The Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Ouella Conterpre, the Rev. Sabasian Streeter, of Boston, and hundreds of others, have been in like manner state of the grave.

snatched from the grave.

The Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of the McDongal street church.

Ins discourses,
Leonard Rogers, Esq., aged 96 years, a revolutionary bero of two wars, has been cured or a consumptive cough by
Light and Truth

Sherman's Lozeoges

The institution for aged indigent females has used Sherman's Lozeoges with the greatest benefit. When the old ladies have a cough, a few of the cough Lozeoges cure them—and when they have a headache, or feel low spirited; a few of the camphor lozeoges give immediate relief.

Do of Lovejoy, North Star, gilt edges.

and in SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

have invariably succeeded in removing all soreness, and in effectually preventing the cold from setting on my lungs so as to produce a cough.

Once during last winter, while travelling on horseback, and subjected to mach exposure, I was suddenly taken extremely ill, with a very sore throat, high fever, and general prostration, both of strength and sprits—by the use of two doses of the pills, and drinking freely of cold water, a copious perspiration was kept up, and the disease gave why in 42 hours from the commencement, and in two days more I was again on my journey.

At another time, I had a severe lameness in the small of my back, occasioned by daily exercise in public apeaking until it became so exceedingly painful, that I was forced to speak sitting, not being able to stand on my feet. At length, the soreness extended quite through me, and the pain became so severe, that I never closed my eyes during a whole night, and several times during that night, I had aertous doubts whether I would live till morning—I took seven pills, which went to the estat of the disease, and as by magic, seemed to lay bold of it, and carried it sill off, so that attended a meeting on the same evening, and spoke without pain for more than two hours, and the pain bas not returned since. I regard this as one of the most settling of the meeting on the same evening, and spoke without pain for more than two hours, and the pain bas not returned since. I regard this so one of the most settling of the meeting on the same evening, and spoke without pain for more than two hours, and the pain bas not returned since. I regard this so one of the most settling of the meeting on the same evening and spoke without pain for more than two hours, and the pain bas not returned since. I regard this so one of the most in the feet of the pain has not returned since. I regard this as one of the most in the feet of the pain has not returned since. I regard this as one of the most in the feet of the pain the reference of the pain and the meeting on the same

cored of 19 years standing, by Sheeman's Dinner Lozen-ges, after hundreds of dollars had been spent in vain. Ma my really actomising curves have been effected by those Lo-zenges. Price 50 cents a lox.

DIARRHOEA OR LOOSENESS of the howels, mmediately telleved by Sherman's Restor-ative Lozenges. They have tured dases of long standing-when other means failed to give relief. The price is 25 HEARTBURN AND ACIDITY

cured by Sherman's Soda Lozenges. In five minutes. Many persons by their use enjoy good health, that six miso a tile without them. SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS

pendity cured by Sherman a Cayenne Lexinges - picasant and the ap. SWEETBREATH & BEAUTIFUL TEETH

TAINBUR'S VEGETABLE EXTRACTPILLS

HUMAN SYSTEM.

They are unlike and far superior to medicines made rom common drugs and chemicals, and do not leave those who take them, costive, as is too often the case with succent

# THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS may be used for any length of time, and when discontinued, they will leave the system perfectly healthy, and free from that dreadful maindy. Constitution of the Bowels, as the restimony of thousands will prove.

#### MANSION HOUSE.

AAIN STREET, BETWEEN CANAL AND COURT-HOUSE, CINCINNATI.

THE subscriber respectfully informs Merchanis Traders, and Travelers generally of the Mimi Valley and its vicinity, that he still contines at the above old established stand; (having a lease for a term of years) where he will be happy to accommodate them, in a manner not inferior to any house in the City; having comfortable rooms, good beds &c., and bells communicating to the Bar from each apart.

ment. A general reading room is attached. Also an extensive stable, which is under the care of

an experienced person.

He returns his thanks to the public, for the very liberal patronage recently bestowed, and hopes by strict attention to receive a continuance of their tavors, "and to make it truly a business house for the Valley and its vicinity. Board \$1 per day. ROB. F. LEVERING.

July 8th, 1842. Dayton papers will please copy for 5 mo., and end bills to Mansion House.

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS: HE subscriber informs the members of anti-slavery societies, and all persons who desire o read the anti-slavery publications that have .. ued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints, &c., lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery society, amounting to about eight thou-sand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for cash only. Samples will be kept at his office, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promptly attended to. A catlogue of the principle publications is annexed. and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the hundred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower—say or bound volumes 25 per cent. discount: for namphlets, tracts, and pictures, 50 per cent. liscount. With respect to most of them this is selow the actual cost to me in cash. They were not purchased with a view to sell at proit, but to subserve the anti-slavery cause. Such an opportunity has not previously occured to obtain anti-slavery publications at these reduc

ed prices, and probably will not again. Editors of newspapers are requested to coby this advertisement for three months, and heir bills will be paid in books, etc. Please end a copy of the paper containing the adver-

New York March 1st, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES.

American Slavery as it is, muslin Anti-slavery Manual, Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12 nio. Alton Trials,

Anti-slavery Record, vols. 1, 2, and 3 Appeal, by Mrs. Child. 37 1-2 Inti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. Beauties of Philanthropy Bourne's Picture of slavery, Buxton on the slave-trade, Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the 50 set 1,000

slave-trade,) 1, 2 and 3; Chloe Spear, Channing on Slavery, Duncan on slavery, Eman, in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball muslin,

Do do do in boards with map 25 Enemies of Constitution discovered Fountain, plain binding, 64mo. Grinke's Letters to Miss Beecher, 37 1-2 37 1.2

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Do of Lovejoy, North Star, gilt edges, 62 1-2 33 1-3 Pennsylvania Hall. Rankin's Letters, 18mo 100pp., Right and wrong in Boston, 12 1-2 Star of Freedom, muslin,

Slavery-containing Declaration of Senti-

ments and Constitution of the Ameri-

can A. S. Society: Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery: Does the Bible sanction slavery! Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narrative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the slave! bound in one Slave's Friend, 32mo, vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50

Songs of the Free, 33 1-3 Thompsons Reception in Great Britain. 12mo.,

Testimony of God against slavery, 18mo., Wheatly, Philips Memoir of West Indies, by Professor Hovey Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin 12 1-2 with portrait,

PAMPHLETS Sets anti-slavery Almanacs, from 1836 to

1841 inclusive, Address to the Free People of Color, Ancient Landmarks, Apology for Abolitionists
American Slavery as It lo-the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses
Address on Right of Petition
Address on Slavery (tierosan)
Address of Congregational Union of Scotland
Address of Atomal Convention (Grinsen) Address of actional Convention (German) t must Report of Y Committee of Vigilance
Do of Massachusetts A S Society
Appeal to Women in the nonlining free sates
to then the Anecdotes on American Slavery
tattress to the hurch of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A S Society, ... w York City
Anti-slavery attention, by Miss. Child
A imps, J. Q. Letters to his Consuments
Do Speech on the Tests Question
Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 26, 36, 4th.
Sta and 6th
Annual Reports of Verty Ladies' A S Society

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locate Review over the District of Columbia
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Proceedings of the Mireting to forth Broadway Tab
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